

**REPORT
ON THE
(MINORITY) ADMINISTRATION
OF.
BARWANI STATE
FOR NINE YEARS**

**Beginning on 1st October 1930 and
ending on 30th September 1939.**



PREFATORY NOTE.

As this Report relates to a period of nine years it has become somewhat lengthy. It could not be made shorter. For those who have neither the time nor interest to read the detailed account of our work in the various branches of the administration, a synopsis showing the outstanding features of the administration for the whole period of nine years has been given in Part I of this Report.

BARWANI,
(Central India).
The 17th June, 1940.

HARILAL N. GOSALIA,
Dewan and President,
State Council, Barwani;
(Central India).

CONTENTS.

PAGES.

Part I.

A synopsis of the outstanding features of the present Minority Administration during the period of nine years, <i>viz.</i> , 1930-31 to 1938-39, to which this report relates	1-38
--	------

Part II.

CHAPTER	I. General and Political	39-46
"	II. Finance, Accounts and Audit	47-50
"	III. Liquidation of State Debts	51-54
"	IV. Public Works	55-65
"	V. Law and Justice	66-70
"	VI. The Barwani State Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1935 ..	71-73
"	VII. Police and Prisons	74-77
"	VIII. Education	78-81
"	IX. Medical Relief	82-86
"	X. Abolition of or reduction in certain taxes..	87-90
"	XI. Land Revenue and Agriculture	91-98
"	XII. Rural Uplift	99-101
"	XIII. Forests	102-104
"	XIV. Customs and Excise	105-106
"	XV. Other Departments—	
	(i) Barwani Bank	107
	(ii) State Gardens	109
	(iii) Municipalities and Town Improvement	112
	(iv) Trade and Industry	117
	(v) Stationery and Printing	118
	(vi) Post and Telegraph Offices	118
	(vii) Clubs and Libraries	119
	(viii) Miscellaneous	120

Part III.

Part I.

A Synopsis of the outstanding features of the present minority administration during the period of nine years, viz., 1930-31 to 1938-39, to which this report relates.

General and Political.

1. His Highness Captain Rana Sir Ranjit Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., the late lamented Ruler of the State, died on 21st April 1930, and was succeeded by his son, His Highness Rana Devisinghji.

2. His Highness Rana Devisinghji being a minor the present Council of Administration was appointed by the Government of India in July 1930 with Dewan Bahadur Sir (then Rao Bahadur) Harilal Gosalia, Kt., M.A., LL.B., as its President to carry on the administration during the minority of the Ruler.

3. This brief statement is intended to record the progress in various directions achieved through the efforts of the Council of Administration.

4. The Council claim to have endeavoured to make the people of the State happy and contented and to have succeeded in strengthening the ties of affection that bind the Ruler and the ruled in the State. They believe that they have discharged their onerous duties in a conscientious manner, calculated to improve the moral and material welfare of the subjects of His Highness.

5. The result of their labours is reflected in the stabilization of the finances of the State, promotion of education and medical relief, reforms in the judiciary and police aimed at securing even justice and security to the people, and improvement in the means of communication intended to afford facility to trade and commerce in the State.

6. The activities of the Council of Administration were directed to promote the prosperity of the people and how well they have succeeded will be obvious to everyone who studies the record of continuous advancement which is a notable feature in every aspect of life in the State. The Public Works Department has come in for a generous share of the revenue. No less than 22 lakhs of rupees have been spent during the last 9 years on public works of utility. Various nation-building departments have been strengthened and brought into line with modern requirements.

7. All taxation of a vexatious nature has been abolished and yet the revenue of the State has been increased by orderly development of its resources which have been husbanded carefully. In place of the entirely depleted coffer and a debt of nearly 40 lakhs inherited from the late regime, the Treasury now shows a balance of Rs. 8,99,328-2-3 (cash and investments).

8. Barwani is an agricultural country depending for its revenue upon a satisfactory monsoon season, and as years of scarcity and famine are not rare in Central India, the husbanding of State resources is a matter of prudent necessity to cope with an emergency that may arise at any time.

9. The success and soundness of an administration may be judged from the popularity of the Government, its financial stability and the contentment of the people. The administration claims to be judged by this canon and it hopes that a study of its record will evoke appreciation of its labours in the cause of the State and its people. The Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Fitz on the occasion of the opening of the new building for the Victoria High School on 20th February, 1935 referred to "the public spirit and high ideals" which animated the minority administration in the State. It may be added that ideals are easily conceived but their attainment is often difficult; but it is claimed that, moved by the spirit of service and duty, the administration has been successful in attaining valuable practical results in pursuit of those high ideals in the right spirit of public service. This happy consequence is due in no small measure to the encouragement and appreciation of its labours at the hands of successive Residents for Central India and Political Agents in Malwa whose inspiration in carrying on the uphill task of reforms in the State proved a valuable guide and asset. On the occasion of the opening of the building for the Barwani Law Courts on 2nd December, 1935, the Hon'ble Col. Robson, then Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, congratulated the President and his colleagues on the "astonishing improvements" which the President had been "able to effect in what is after all a comparatively short space of time." The Council claims that these astonishing reforms were achieved because they were conceived in the best interests of the State and its people, and worked with energy and devotion.

10. In these days of conflict of ideals no Government can be said to be perfect, but if it receives the approbation of the people as it has done in Barwani, it will not be a small reward for them.

11. No State can progress satisfactorily without the co-operation of the people, and in this respect the Council acknowledges the co-operation of the people and the happy state of affairs that marks the relations between the administration and the people of the State.

12. Within the period of nine years, the State has been transformed. The Capital is noted for its cleanliness ; it has been embellished with new buildings as a result of the activities of the Public Works Department. The burden of taxation has been lightened, the amenities of life increased and the standard of living greatly improved.

13. It is a well-known fact that Barwani was quite a backward State before the appointment of the Council. The orthodox people lived in dark, dingy and dilapidated houses which ruined their health and decimated their powers of recuperation. A special feature of the administration was the clearance of the slums and building of new houses which are commodious and well ventilated.

14. Another special feature of great importance is the endeavour of the Council to relieve the agriculturist of heavy indebtedness and adopt such other measures as are beneficial to the agriculturists as a class.

15. Barwani has in recent years acquired great prominence in Central India. This is due in no small measure to the devotion of the present administration to the real interests of the State and their keen desire to secure the moral and material welfare of the subjects of His Highness. It is a source of great gratification and pride to the Ruler, the members of the Council and the people of Barwani that the untiring efforts of the State Council have been suitably acknowledged by the Government which conferred the honour of knighthood on the President of the Council on the 9th June 1938. It is to the ceaseless efforts of the present administration that Barwani owes its present position, which incidentally is reminiscent of States of much larger area and much greater revenue.

16. Various Political Officers have testified to the efficiency of the Administration and the satisfactory condition of Barwani State's finances (*Vide Appendices I & II to this report*). Shortly after the Council had commenced its work, Colonel Meek, then Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India, congratulated the Council of Administration, which he was sure would stand out for its all round excellence.

17. His Highness Rana Devisinghji passed the Chiefs' College diploma examination with distinction in May 1939 and is now preparing for the Intermediate examination. His Highness takes a keen interest in sports and has won the championship in the Tennis Tournament between the Daly and Mayo Colleges. He is living with and is working under the supervision and guidance of a very capable and sympathetic Tutor-Guardian Lt.-Col. A. S. Mackay, B.A. (Cantab.), M.C., I.A. At the college His Highness has obtained a very high reputation for intelligence, industry and character.

18. An important event in the Ruler's family was the marriage of the Barwani Princess Shri Makundkuverbasheba, sister of His Highness Rana Devisinghji, with the Ranasaheb of Jobat State on the 27th February 1937.

19. Barwani was one among the few States which were visited in November 1938 by the late Col. A. J. Muirhead, then Under-Secretary of State for India, with a view to study the conditions prevailing in the Indian States. He visited Barwani on the 25th November 1938 and stayed here for a day.

20. In November 1938 the President of the State Council, Sir Harilal Gosalia, attended, as a representative of the Administrations in Central India, the Conference of all Provincial Governments held in New Delhi on Medical School education in India.

Liquidation of State Debts.

21. When the Council of Administration commenced its work, the prospects were not at all bright or cheerful. The Minority Administration inherited a legacy of heavy debts, loose administration in all the State departments, and a chaotic condition of accounts, and one of the pressing problems which faced the Council was the settlement of the outstanding debts, some real and others fictitious. Such debts, inclusive of interest, amounted to no less than Rs. 40 lakhs (24 lakhs principal plus 16 lakhs interest) and the number of claims exceeded 300, while the balance in the State treasury was only an insignificant sum of Rs. 38,501 on 1st October 1930. The situation was aggravated through great confusion in the accounts and was beset with almost insuperable difficulties. At the commencement of the administration the President of the State Council had to devote a great part of his energies to the task of tackling this serious debt problem. It

was not an easy or pleasant task. It was sufficient to damp the ardour of any administrator and though the President had to fight against heavy odds he eventually succeeded, and his rapid success in this direction turned the fortunes of the State. All the debts were carefully scrutinized, and legitimate and genuine claims were amicably settled by skilful negotiations and paid to the gratification of all genuine creditors. The claims which were found untenable on scrutiny were rejected, and the State was entirely freed from its huge liabilities by the end of March 1933. The total liability of forty lakhs of rupees was completely liquidated by cash payments of the aggregate amount of Rs.6,85,402 during the years 1930 to 1933. This was an achievement which redounded to the credit of the Council by stabilizing and strengthening the financial condition which is the pivot of successful administration of the State. The State is indebted for its present prosperous condition in a large measure to the success of the administration in the performance of their great responsibilities in tackling the debt problem.

22. The difficult task involved in the tackling of the problem of the State debts evoked a graceful tribute from Lt.-Col. W. A. Garstin, then Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India, in his letter No. 2273-C, dated the 4th June 1932, which he addressed to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. In the course of that letter he said :—

' On Mr. Gosalia, however, has lain the full burden, worry, and anxiety of the settlement of these debts, and the responsibility for carrying out satisfactorily the scheme for their liquidation. I am aware from personal knowledge that the matter has been for him one of continual, almost daily, pre-occupation and concern ; and that it has had to take first place among the many responsibilities which as Dewan and President of the Council he has to discharge. He has not spared himself in carrying through the work, and he is to be congratulated on the results achieved. I wish to draw particular attention to the brilliantly successful negotiations carried out by him personally with respect to the claims shown in his annexure II. Thanks to his skilful handling of the negotiations, genuine claims of long standing have been settled in full, with an advantage to the State of Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lacs. To single out a few striking instances of this success I may refer to the claims of Messrs. Holland & Holland, London ; Messrs. Boosey & Co., London ;

Dr. Girdwood, London ; Messrs. Walter Locke & Co., Lahore ; and Messrs. Pestonji Appoo of Mhow. Success here was gained only by personal initiative and attention, and is testimony to Mr. Gosalia's care for the interests of the State.'

23. With the settlement of the debts, closed a most unpleasant and difficult chapter in the history of the State, which had constantly retarded the progress of the State in the past and which would have continued to hamper its progress also in future years. This has enabled the Council of Administration to contribute a bright page to the modern history of Barwani.

24. The settlement of these debts forms the subject-matter of a separate chapter, *viz.*, No. III.

General Administration.

25. An important work which the Council had to carry through was the reorganization of the administration and the overhauling of all the State Departments. This was no easy task as many State Departments had been disorganized and had degenerated owing to want of an efficient machinery and check. New brooms sweep clean ; and the first thing the Council did was to replace the unqualified and incompetent men in the various administrative departments by suitable men possessing requisite qualifications. The Council proceeded to reorganize each and every department and put it on a sound, systematic and progressive working, as will appear from the detailed account of each department. It was a tremendous task but it was carried out smoothly and to it may be ascribed the progressive spirit of service now discernible in every department.

26. We have employed in State service a very large number of efficient University graduates in various branches of knowledge and they include :—

(See Appendix IV to this report).

7	M.A., LL.B.s
10	B.A., LL.B.s
3	B.Sc., LL.B.s
1	M.A., B.T.
1	M.A., B.Sc.
4	M.A.s

1	M.Sc.
1	B.Sc., B.E.
1	B.A., B.T.
17	B.A.s (one of them is a lady who is Head Mistress of the Fitze Girls' School, Barwani, appointed in the year 1936.)
3	B.Sc.s
3	B.E.s
1	B. Com.
1	B.Ag.
1	M.B., B.S., L.M. (this is a lady doctor in charge of Women's Hospital, Barwani, appointed in the year 1936.)
3	M.B., B.S.s
1	G.B.V.C.

59

Besides these, we have now in the State service 11 qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons and 110 undergraduates and matriculates 5 of whom are ladies. In the year 1929-30 the number of University graduates in the State service was only 7, that of Sub-Assistant Surgeons 6 and of undergraduates and matriculates 15.

27. Since January 1931 Barwani has been linked with Mhow Railway Station (a distance of 94 miles) by a sure, safe, comfortable and efficient motor bus service which runs twice a day both ways, and regular motor bus service has been established also throughout the State with the result that all important places in the State are connected by cheap, frequent and efficient motor bus services. The total length of road on which the services are run is 91 miles entirely within the Barwani territory besides the 94 miles of the Barwani-Mhow section.

28. Another notable achievement is the abolition of the begar (compulsory labour) system which was indefensible from a humanitarian or moral point of view and was responsible for creating discontent. There were several forms of begar formerly prevailing in the State which have all been abolished. This reform has removed a great grievance of the people of the State and secured contentment among them.

29. All the State schools have been thrown open to *Harijans* (untouchables) and at present there are several *Harijan* boys and girls reading in the State Schools. Similarly, *Harijans* are allowed free use of all public wells. Many *Harijans* have been taken in State service and their services in the State as well as in the Municipalities have been made pensionable. Drinking water wells were constructed in the localities inhabited by *Harijans* wherever such wells were necessary. A committee of officers and prominent public men has been appointed to help the Durbar in the *Harijan* uplift work and solve the vexed question of untouchability.

Important Donations.

30. The administration has not confined its beneficial activities to the State, but whenever an opportunity has occurred it has subscribed liberally towards laudable causes outside the limits of the State. For example, in September 1939 the Durbar made an initial unconditional gift of Rs.50,000 to be placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy for War purposes, a second gift of Rs.5,000 for the relief of soldiers blinded in the War, a third gift of Rs.2,000 for King George's Fund for Sailors, and a fourth gift of Rs.10,000 for War purposes on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The Durbar also donated Rs. 20,000 to His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund in 1935 and Rs. 15,000 to Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund in 1938.

Finance, Accounts and Audit.

31. The entire balance of the State at the beginning of the period under review, *i.e.*, on 1st October 1930, was Rs. 38,501. At the close of the period, *i.e.*, on 30th September 1939, the State possessed a surplus balance of Rs. 8,99,328-2-3 which was achieved after clearing all the debts, spending about 22 lakhs of rupees on important Public Works, donating Rs. 50,000 for War purposes, allotting increased grants to nation building departments such as Education and Medical relief, and incurring an expenditure of two lakhs and eight thousand rupees on the marriage of Princess Shri Makundkunverba Saheba in the year 1937. The State has thus been brought from a condition of despondency to one of peace and prosperity and bright hope for the future. The following figures will show how the surplus balance of the State increased from year to year in spite of large allotments to the P.W.D., and

other increased allotments for other all-round improvements during the period under review :—

	Date.				Balance.
					Rs.
30th	September	1930	..	..	38,501
"	"	1931	..	..	1,53,039
"	"	1932	..	..	2,20,388
"	"	1933	..	..	4,17,455
"	"	1934	..	..	6,19,754
"	"	1935	..	..	7,48,866
"	"	1936	..	..	8,47,812
"	"	1937	..	..	7,92,558 Please see note below.
"	"	1938	..	..	8,67,303
"	"	1939	..	..	8,99,328 Please see note below.

NOTE.—In the year 1936-37 a special expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs and 8 thousand as stated above was incurred in connection with the Barwani Princess's marriage and hence the decrease in the balance at the end of that year. At the end of the year 1938-39 the increase in the balance was much less than in previous years, because of Durbar's donation of rupees half a lakh to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund in the month of September 1939.

32. There was no regularity in public accounts during the previous regime. In the present regime the system of public accounts has been completely overhauled and the accounts have been put on a systematic basis.

33. A great deal of confusion existed owing to mixing up of Departmental and Court deposits amounting nearly to Rs. 63,000 with the accounts of the treasury, with the result that they had been treated as a part of the State revenue. This was set right by treating the amount as a State liability. All the accounts were cleared and the deposits were refunded to the persons concerned.

34. The practice of making indiscriminate treasury advances to the various State departments and individuals without reference to actual budget heads was another defect which was effectively remedied.

35. With a view to exercise an effective check on the keeping of accounts and on the expenditure of the State, the Council introduced, for the first time in the history of the State, the system

of post-audit. A new post-audit department was established in the year 1932. This reform has led to increased efficiency in the administration, conduced to economy and eliminated chances of loss through embezzlement of State money.

36. 87 cases of embezzlement of State money by public servants involving 42 accused persons and an amount of Rs. 6,038-7-5 were traced and the accused persons were prosecuted and punished.

PUBLIC WORKS.

37. The numerous public works undertaken and completed during the period under review can well be said to be a special feature of the Minority Administration. From the year 1930-31 onwards increased allotments were made to this Department which has thereafter been able to construct many urgently needed new public buildings and important communications in the different parts of the State and has also renovated and repaired several old ones. The State Council hope that before the end of the present Minority Administration the State will have been provided with all necessary public buildings and road communications.

38. There has been a progressive growth in the expenditure on public works. The following statement shows the actual expenditure on the Public Works Department during the past nine years as compared with that in the year 1929-30 :—

Year.				Expenditure.
	..	..	..	Rs.
1929-30	..	..	..	70,110
1930-31	..	..	..	1,06,056
1931-32	..	..	..	1,13,268
1932-33	..	..	..	2,03,674
1933-34	..	..	..	2,60,318
1934-35	..	..	..	2,98,861
1935-36	..	..	..	3,71,955
1936-37	..	..	..	2,99,933
1937-38	..	..	..	3,01,815
1938-39	..	..	..	2,75,187
<hr/>			Total for 9 years, viz., from 1930-31 to 1938-39	22,31,067

39. The following is a list of some important public works undertaken and completed during the period under review.

I. NEW BUILDINGS.

Schools.

					Rs.
1.	Victoria High School, Barwani	..	..	..	80,798
2.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Anjar	..	..	..	39,073
3.	Fitze Girls' School, Barwani	..	..	..	43,771
4.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Khetia	..	..	..	11,791
5.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Rajpur	..	..	..	9,298
6.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Palsood	..	..	..	9,712
7.	Vernacular School, Mandwada	..	..	..	11,050
8.	Vernacular Schools in 4 other villages, <i>viz.</i> , Borlai, Taloon, Julwania and Surana	..	..	..	9,590

Hospitals.

9.	New building for the Victoria Jubilee Women's Hospital, Barwani	..	..	..	1,04,333
10.	Sir B. J. Glancy Medical and Surgical ward in the K. E. M. Hospital, Barwani	..	..	..	23,013
11.	Veterinary Hospital, Barwani	..	..	..	24,054
12.	Operation Theatre in the K. E. M. Hospital, Barwani	..	..	..	8,600
13.	Compound wall and quarters for Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Compounders at the K. E. M. Hospital at Barwani	..	..	..	8,313

State Secretariat, Law Courts and Katcheries.

14.	Completion of State Secretariat, Barwani	..	..	..	40,421
15.	Law Courts building, Barwani	..	..	..	53,894
16.	Anjar Katchery	..	..	..	48,434
17.	Silawad Katchery and Kamasdar's quarters	..	..	..	46,747
18.	Rajpur Katchery and Kamasdar's quarters	..	..	..	43,958

Police Lines.

19.	Police lines, Barwani	..	..	..	76,678
20.	Police lines and Sub-Inspector's quarters at Anjar	..	..	..	17,632
21.	Police lines and Sub-Inspector's quarters at Rajpur.	..	..	..	23,609
22.	Police lines and out-post at Julwania	..	..	..	10,736
23.	Police lines and out-post at Palsood	..	..	..	8,424

Jail Buildings.

24. Jailor's quarters, warders' quarters, office, stores building and other additions to the Central Jail Building, Barwani	Rs. 28,487
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Miscellaneous.

25. Market building at Barwani	17,123
26. Quarters for Patwaris in 8 villages	10,959
27. Bandsmen's lines at Barwani	30,379
28. Extension of Motor Garage, Barwani	14,549
29. Compound walls for 3 State Gardens	7,673
30. Cattle pounds in 11 villages	5,316
31. Additions to Indrajit Boarding House and Maharanee Dhankuverba Orphanage	6,676
32. Bathing Ghat at Rajghat	10,563
33. Ranjit Club, Barwani	11,349

Under Construction.

1. Police lines, Police Office, Lock-up and Sub-Inspector's quarters at Pansemal. Estimated Cost	33,146
2. Police lines and Sub-Inspector's quarters at Khetia. Estimated Cost	28,694
3. Building for Judicial Court and other offices and Munsiff's quarters at Khetia. Estimated Cost	27,394
4. Boys' School at Pansemal. Estimated Cost ..	10,000
II. Repairs and additions to existing buildings ..	1,66,313

III. COMMUNICATIONS.

40. The Council also paid special attention to the construction of new communications and maintenance and improvement of the existing ones in the interior of the State. A concerted road programme was pursued with a view to link the headquarters with the Pergana towns and important trade centres. The Durbar spent as much as Rs.4,64,258 on the construction of new roads during the period under review and the total length of new pucca roads constructed was 66 miles.

(1) Rajpur-Khetia Road.

The most important among the roads newly constructed is the road connecting Rajpur with Pansemal and Khetia. The length of this new road is 50 miles. It traverses the whole length of the State and links Barwani with Palsood, Niwali, Pansemal and Khetia, all important towns of the State and may be called the Grand Trunk Road of Barwani State. Without this road the Pansemal Pergana was practically cut off from the rest of the State and traffic had to undergo great inconvenience and hardship. The road is a great achievement inasmuch as it has proved a veritable boon to the people and has greatly helped the progress of a vast area which had so far remained undeveloped for want of proper communications. The total cost of this road was Rs.4,24,091. Among the important bridges and causeways constructed on this road are :—

	Rs.
(1) Niwali bridge	10,871
(2) Vazar causeway	10,746
(3) Gomi river causeway at Pansemal	27,198
(4) Melan bridge	49,106

(2) Anjar-Talwada Deb Road.

Another important road which has been completed is the Anjar Talwada Deb Road whose length is about 11 miles. This is a part of the Anjar Thikri Road and is the shorter of the two routes connecting Barwani with Mhow. Due to financial stringency in the past years this road had fallen into disrepair and had consequently been abandoned. Since the year 1931-32 allotments were made for reconstruction of this road, the total cost for this being Rs.38,102. The restoration of this road has greatly facilitated the goods and motor traffic between Barwani and Mhow.

(3) Barwani-Bawangaja Road.

Bawangaja is a holy place of the Jains and is at a distance of about 5 miles from Barwani. Formerly there was only a cart track between Barwani and that place which was practically inaccessible during the rainy season and the Jain pilgrims visiting the holy place had to undergo great hardship. In the year 1931-32 a new pucca road was constructed from Barwani to Bawangaja at a cost of Rs. 22,065. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 20,000 was contributed by the Jain community.

(4) Approach Road and Breast Wall at Rajghat.

A very important work was the construction of a paved approach road and a stone breast wall at the Nerbudda river near Barwani. Without the approach road, all the traffic had to pass through the stony bed of the river which was a source of untold hardship to men as well as beasts especially during the rainy season. The total cost for this work was Rs. 46,478.

(5) Town Roads.

Special attention was paid to the improvement of the roads in all the towns such as Barwani, Anjar, Rajpur and Khetia. In Barwani all the dirty, dusty and uneven streets, lanes and bylanes have given place to pucca well-consolidated and levelled metal roads which have not only improved the appearance of the town but have also added a great deal to the comfort and convenience of its inhabitants. New roads were constructed in the extended parts of the town. In the course of the last 9 years no less than a sum of Rs. 46,057 was spent on improvements to the roads in the Barwani town. The amounts spent on such improvements in other principal towns were as follows :—

	Rs.
1. Anjar	2,689
2. Rajpur	3,356
3. Khetia	2,348

A sum of Rs. 7,000 has been provided in the budget of the present year for special repairs to roads in the Khetia town.

(6) The bridge constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,507 on the river Bhongli which passes through the town of Anjar has removed great inconvenience to the traffic in that town. A retaining wall was constructed at a cost of Rs. 7,817 for protection of the part of Barwani-Julwania road near the Sagar Villas Lake in Barwani.

41. The construction of 70 miles of fair-weather roads at a total cost of Rs. 26,699 has greatly facilitated traffic throughout the State. Many parts which were formerly inaccessible can now be easily approached and these roads have, therefore, proved a veritable boon to the people.

42. The existing roads were provided with culverts and causeways wherever necessary and thoroughly repaired and improved. The total amount spent on repairs and improvements to existing roads during the last 9 years was Rs. 3,89,418.

IV. IRRIGATION.

43. The administration has given constant attention to irrigation as it is of vital importance to the agriculturists.

(1) A number of channels for the distribution of water of the Ranjit Tal (lake) at Anjar was constructed at a cost of Rs. 23,508. Without these channels it was not possible to utilize the full quantity of water of the Tal.

(2) The height and length of the Bund of Susar Dam were found insufficient to meet the growing demand of the cultivators for water for irrigation and they were, therefore, improved.

(3) The Bund at Bandhara was repaired and its capacity increased at a cost of Rs. 2,235-14-0.

(4) Similarly the Chichlia Bund in Pansemal Pergana was improved at a cost of Rs. 1,937-6-0.

(5) 6 new wells were constructed in the Ranjit and Devisingh Gardens at Barwani for irrigation, the total cost required for their construction being Rs. 21,483. A new well was sunk for supplying water to the Victoria Park in Barwani at a cost of Rs. 22,596.

(6) 884 new wells were sunk by agriculturists during the period under review with the help of Taccavi advances made to them by the Durbar.

(7) The total area irrigated increased from 2,876 acres in the year 1929-30 to 6,346 acres in 1938-39.

V. FACILITIES FOR DRINKING WATER.

44. (1) 17 new wells were constructed in different towns and villages of the State where there were either no wells at all or the existing wells were situated at long distances from the inhabited areas, e.g., the inhabitants of the village Rakhi had to bring water from a distance of about a mile and a half which inconvenience has been removed by the construction of a new well in that village. The total cost of these wells was Rs. 9,756.

(2) The 6 baories (step-wells) in the towns of Barwani and Rajpur and in the village Talwada Deb being open on one side were found to be dirty, insanitary and liable to abuse by the people. They were, therefore, closed with masonry work on all sides and turned into wells at a total cost of Rs. 5,381.

(3) 39 public wells at various places in the State which had fallen into dangerous disrepair were thoroughly repaired, improved and renovated, the aggregate cost for this being Rs. 6,315. The restoration of these wells has been hailed as a great boon by the inhabitants of those places.

(4) A big cement reservoir has been constructed near the Bhura Maru Baori (now turned into a well closed by walls on all sides) in Barwani. The reservoir is now being filled with the help of an electric motor pump and is fitted with taps to supply water to the inhabitants of the town. The cost for this work was Rs. 2,084.

VI. PUBLIC DHARMSHALAS.

Repairs to 8 Dharmshalas	Rs.3,972
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VII. FERRY BOAT AND DONGAS.

A new big ferry boat and 3 dongas at Rajghat	Rs.6,712
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45. Three new steam road rollers were purchased at a total cost of Rs. 30,077 to cope with the increased work on roads.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

I. Legislation.

46. Important British Indian Enactments such as Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Civil Procedure Code, Evidence Act, Limitation Act, etc., were bodily applied to the State. In the absence of definite laws in the past the Judges and Magistrates had followed their own will and inclination and, therefore, the even course of justice was impeded. The enactments secure evenhanded justice to all.

47. The agriculturists are the backbone of the prosperity of the State, and bearing this fact in mind the Council have given prominence to measures for the amelioration of the peasantry. A measure of great importance was the promulgation of "The Barwani State Agriculturists' Relief Act" in August 1935. The aim of the Act is to afford relief to indebted peasantry of the State. The Act has proved to be a measure for the emancipation of the agriculturists from the crushing burden of indebtedness, has done immense good to them and has met with wide approbation inside as well as outside the State. The implications of this measure have been described in detail in Chapter VI and the Act is reproduced

in Appendix III. This measure may well be said to be one of the most outstanding achievements of the present Minority Administration.

48. The Council have, with the object of securing the welfare of the people and without offending their prejudices, introduced several important legislative measures. Two important laws promulgated for the removal of old social evils were :—

- (1) The Barwani State Prohibition of Marriages between Old Men and Minor Girls Act, 1937 (reproduced in Appendix III).
- (2) The Barwani State Nukta (funeral feasts) Restriction Act, 1937 the object of which is to save people from ruinous expenditure in connection with funeral feasts enforced by social tyranny. (The Act is reproduced in Appendix III.)

The following British Indian Social Enactments have been bodily applied to the State.

- (i) The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.
- (ii) The Special Marriage Act, 1872.
- (iii) The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939
- (iv) The Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850.
- (v) The Hindu Women's Remarriage Act, 1856.
- (vi) The Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act, 1937.

II. Administrative Reforms.

49. Formerly three out of the four Perganas of the State were without a First Class Magistrate residing therein, and the Civil jurisdiction of the Munsiffs was confined to suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value. This entailed great hardship to the litigants and witnesses who had to come to Barwani from long distances for cases exceeding the Civil and Criminal jurisdiction of those Munsiffs and Magistrates. Most of the Munsiffs and Magistrates being unqualified and not well-versed in law were not at all suited for the posts which they held. All the non-qualified Munsiffs and Magistrates were, therefore, replaced by carefully selected graduates in law and thereafter all the Pergana Munsiffs were invested with power to try suits upto the value of Rs.5,000 and the Magistrates with powers of a First Class Magistrate. This measure was much

appreciated and has considerably helped prompt disposal of judicial business throughout the State.

50. The Huzur Court which is presided over by the Dewan and President of the State Council has, under the constitution, powers of a High Court and is the final Court of appeal in Civil, Criminal, Revenue, Municipal and Miscellaneous matters. The President Sir Harilal Gosalia, Kt., is an M.A., LL.B., with thirty years' judicial experience in British India.

51. The jurisdiction in Civil, Revenue and Municipal matters not having been well defined, many disputes of a purely civil nature were dealt with, and very unsatisfactorily too, by Revenue Officials or Municipal Authorities. To remedy this evil the State Council sharply defined and demarcated the respective jurisdictions of Civil, Revenue and Municipal Courts.

52. The execution of civil decrees was in the hands of Revenue Officials, with the result that justice in this important direction was very tardy and in some cases failed altogether. Civil decrees obtained after years of costly litigation had thus remained futile and nugatory. This was a crying evil and the State Council, therefore, defined at the earliest opportunity the respective jurisdictions of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the matter of execution, so as to bring the work of execution of civil decrees in the State into line with that obtaining in British India.

53. Another important reform is the establishment and organization of an efficient prosecuting department in which there are at present 3 well qualified Law Graduates. It was most objectionable, indeed, to continue the old practice of allowing Police Officers to conduct the prosecution in cases investigated by themselves. These reforms conceived in the best interests of the public bear evidence of the anxiety of the administration for inspiring confidence among the litigants by dispensation of pure and speedy justice.

Police.

54. The separate units of Infantry and Body-guards which were being maintained on a lavish scale before the commencement of the Minority Administration were abolished and some of the disbanded staff was utilized in strengthening the Police force.

55. The strength of the Police force at the end of the year 1938-39 was 308 as against 209 in the year 1929-30.

56. A thorough inspection of the whole Police force was made, all incompetent Head Constables and Constables were weeded out and new suitable recruits were taken in their place.

57. A regular training in drill and other Police work has been started for Police Officers, Head Constables and Constables.

58. The Police Lines constructed at the various places at a total cost of Rs. 1,37,079 have made it possible to accommodate all Police officials of those places together in a colony of their own. This has helped to improve discipline in the Police force.

59. The expenditure on Police in the year 1938-39 was Rs. 69,861 as against Rs. 40,266 in 1929-30. This additional expenditure has found justification in the security now vouchsafed to the people.

Prisons.

60. Communication between Barwani and Pansemal (62 miles) having been made easier by the construction of the Rajpur-Khetia road and by the establishment of a regular bus service between these two places, the separate Jail at Pansemal was abolished and the prisoners of that Jail were transferred to the Central Jail, Barwani in the year 1938.

61. The Superintendent, Jailer and Warders of the Central Jail at Barwani were provided with quarters within the premises of the Jail and three new work sheds, a second strong gate, new office and store rooms, separate rooms for civil prisoners, under-trial prisoners and sick prisoners and new latrines were added to the Jail building.

62. A trained Inspector of Police was appointed Jailer in place of the illiterate constable who used formerly to work as Jailer. The untrained and indisciplined Jail Warders who used to work as Jail Guards were replaced by trained and efficient Police Constables and were made responsible to the Superintendent of Police.

63. The U. P. Jail Manual has been ordered to be adopted as a guide in the management of the Jail.

64. With a view to avoid escape of prisoners which used to be very frequent in the past, the employment of prisoners outside the Jail premises was discontinued. There has not been a single case of escape since the introduction of this reform.

65. The Council have not been slow in devising measures for the uplift of the prisoners. Training is imparted to prisoners in weaving, making Durries (carpets) and Niwars (tape), in carpentry and other useful occupations. This must inevitably help the prisoners to follow these occupations after their release from the jail and live an honourable life. An experienced and efficient carpenter has been appointed to impart training to the prisoners in carpentry.

66. Some carpets manufactured at the Jail were exhibited at the U. P. Industrial Exhibition held at Lucknow in 1936 and they secured a first class silver medal.

67. The income from the articles manufactured at the Jail was Rs. 4,440 in the year 1938-39 as against Rs. 1,202 in 1929-30.

Education.

68. In India generally and in the majority of Indian States particularly, the work of the reformer is gravely hindered by the conservatism of populations which view new departures in modern education, administration of medicine and social reforms with suspicion. But the growing expenditure and a noticeable rise in the number of pupils attending the schools and in that of patients seeking medical relief reveal the fact that the people of Barwani State appreciate the advantage of education and medical relief which the State has placed at their disposal.

69. A satisfactory feature of our educational activities is the encouragement given to the education of girls which, as the statistics reveal, show a remarkable improvement.

70. Primary as well as secondary education is free in the State. The following table shows the increase in the number of schools:—

Institutions.	1929-30.		1938-39.
Boys' Schools	20
Girls' Schools	3
			23
			45

71. Formerly the Superintendent of State Education combined in himself the functions of the Head Master of the Victoria High School and Head of the whole Education Department which

had resulted in a neglect of the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular education. The two offices were, therefore, separated in the year 1930.

72. The number of boys receiving education in the State schools increased from 1,727 in the year 1929-30 to 3,211 at the end of 1938-39. The number of girl students increased from 175 to 714. The total increase in the number of boys and girls in the schools was thus 2,023, *i.e.*, an increase of 117 p.c., in nine years. The number of candidates for the High School examination (Matriculation) rose from 9 in the year 1930 to 41 in the year 1939.

73. The teaching staff in the High School and the Pergana Schools has been strengthened by the employment of qualified teachers, *e.g.*, in the High School 15 out of the 16 teachers are now graduates as against only 3 graduate teachers in the year 1929-30 and 7 of those 15 graduates are M. As. Similarly all the girls' schools have been provided with experienced, qualified and efficient lady teachers.

74. The teaching of Hindi in place of Marathi was introduced in all the schools in the Pansemal Pergana, because the language generally spoken by the people and that in vogue in the Courts and Offices of the State is Hindi.

75. Since the year 1933-34 the Durbar gives scholarships to the extent of Rs. 6,000 annually to deserving students for further studies in arts, science, medicine, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering, agriculture, etc., after passing the High School examination. At present the following scholarships are being given to Barwani students for higher studies in the different branches of knowledge :—

Subject.		Number of scholarships.	
Arts	11		
Science	2		
Medicine	2		
Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	4		
Commerce	5		
Agriculture	1		
Total	25		

Some of Rs. 30, some
of Rs. 20 and some
of Rs. 15 per
mensem.

Besides these, the following scholarships of a total value of about Rs. 4,000 are given every year to local girl students :—

		Number of scholarships.	
1.	For higher studies after passing Matriculation.	1	Of Rs. 25 per mensem.
2.	For training in Nursing ..	15	Some of Rs. 20, some of Rs. 12 and some of Rs. 10 per mensem.
3.	For girls studying in the local High School.	14	Of Rs. 5 per mensem each.
4.	Merit scholarships in the different girls schools.	29	....
5.	Pauper scholarships	<u>2</u>	....
		<u>61</u>	

76. The Durbar spends about Rs. 3,500 annually as the boarding, lodging and education expenses of 28 poor and deserving students studying in the State Schools and of 15 orphans in the Orphanage at Barwani.

77. The expenditure under the head education stood at Rs. 65,037 in the year 1938-39 as against Rs. 26,739 in 1929-30. The increase was due to (1) Opening of new schools, (2) Appointment of well-qualified male and lady teachers and (3) Supply of all modern needs of education.

78. The Council have under contemplation a scheme for providing all the schools in the State with suitable buildings. Eleven important schools have already been provided with new buildings at a total cost of Rs. 2,14,884 during the period under review. It will be seen from the foregoing account of the progress of education that the State endeavours to train boys and girls to be useful citizens and the efforts will be regarded as encouraging and satisfactory for the present and future generations.

Medical Relief.

79. One well qualified Assistant Surgeon, a medical graduate of the Calcutta University, was appointed in October 1931 to cope with the increased work in the Barwani Hospital and to assist the State Surgeon, and a second Assistant Surgeon, also a medical graduate of the same University, was added in the year 1939.

80. Five qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons were added replacing some of the compounders who were in charge of the pergana dispensaries.

81. One of the most important new measures of medical relief introduced during the period under review was the provision of proper medical aid to women by providing a Women's Hospital in Barwani at a cost of Rs. 1,04,333 on the buildings and Rs. 25,000 over equipment of the Hospital. The new Hospital has been staffed with a well qualified and experienced lady doctor who is an M.B., B.S. (Bom.), L.M. (Dublin), a Woman Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a matron and 12 nurses.

82. A new dispensary was opened at Talwada Deb in February 1939. It serves 23 surrounding villages. There is now a dispensary within ten miles of every village in the State.

83. The number of in and out patients in the State hospitals and dispensaries for 1929-30 and 1938-39 was :—

Year.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1929-30	317	90,593
1938-39	1,911	143,555

The number of operations performed was :—

Year.	Major.	Minor.
1929-30	120	2,243
1938-39	272	3,964

The new Sir B. J. Glancy Ward accommodating 40 beds, constructed at the K. E. M. Hospital, Barwani, at a cost of Rs. 23,013, has proved very useful.

84. Another important reform was the provision for adequate and skilful Veterinary aid. An experienced Veterinary graduate has been put in charge of the new Veterinary Hospital at Barwani and he has been given four trained assistants all of whom tour throughout the State. This Veterinary Hospital which has been named 'Maharani Tejkunverba Veterinary Hospital' after the mother of His Highness Devisinghji the present Rana Saheb, was constructed in the year 1938 at a cost of Rs. 24,054. The allotment to the Veterinary Department in the State budget is now more than four times of what it was in the year 1929-30. The following figures show the usefulness of this department :—

Year.	No. of in-patients.	No. of out-patients.	No. of operations.
1929-30	Nil	1,467	Nil.
1938-39	126	12,679	214

85. Modern and scientific method was introduced in the year 1936-37 for castration of bullocks which is also done free. The number of castrations performed in 1938-39 was 548 as against nil in 1929-30.

86. As a preventive measure against rinderpest, prophylactic inoculation has been started since the year 1936-37. The total number of inoculations performed on cattle during the past 3 years was 8,342.

87. Training for examination in Nursing was introduced in the new Women's Hospital at Barwani and at present 15 local Women candidates are receiving such training at that Hospital.

88. Since the year 1930-31 quinine worth Rs. 300 is being distributed free every year among the people throughout the State as part of a campaign against Malaria.

89. Barwani has been made a centre for Anti-rabic treatment since 1935.

90. The expenditure on Medical relief in the year 1938-39 compares with that in 1929-30 as follows :—

Year.					Rs.
1929-30	..	..	..	..	32,543
1938-39	..	..	..	..	61,730

Abolition of or Reduction in Certain Taxes.

91. The following taxes which were very detrimental to the interests of the agriculturists and were sources of great harassment to them were either reduced or abolished as follows :—

- (1) The duty of Rs. 9 per Boz on the export of unpressed ginned cotton was reduced to Rs. 4-3-0 per Boz for the Nerbudda and Satpura divisions.
- (2) The export duty on unginned cotton was reduced from Rs. 12 to Rs. 6 per Mani for the Jalgone division.
- (3) The duty on the export of cotton pressed at the Khetia pressing factory was reduced from Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 per pressed bale.
- (4) The rate of royalty on pressed cotton was reduced from Re. 1 to annas 7 per bale for the Jalgone division.

- (5) The export duty on wheat, millet, gram and other food grain was reduced by 75 per cent.
- (6) The import duty on bullocks and male calves of cow and agricultural machinery was abolished.
- (7) The duty on the import of grass was also abolished.
- (8) The duty on the export of field fodder was reduced from Re. 1 to Re. 0-8-0 per cart-load.

92. Other taxes reduced or abolished were :—

- (1) In the interest of local drovers the duty on the export of bullocks, cows, calves and sheep was reduced as follows :—

	Former duty.	Present duty.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bullocks	.. 10	2 per head.
2. Cows	.. 20	5 „ „
3. Female Calves of cow 7		2 „ „
4. Sheep and goats	Re. 0-3-0	Re. 0-4-0 <i>per head.</i> <i>per rupee value.</i>

- (2) The duty on hides exported from the State was reduced from Re. 0-12-0 to Re. 0-4-0 per hide, and that on hides locally consumed was reduced from Re. 0-6-0 to Re. 0-2-0 per hide. Similarly the tax on *motes* made of hides was reduced first from Rs. 1-8-0 per *mote* to Re. 1 and then to Re. 0-6-0 per *mote*.
- (3) The Kajat (marriage) tax levied from certain sub-castes of Musalmans, *i.e.*, Manihars, Nilgars, Rangrej and Lohars was reduced from Rs. 3 to Re. 1 per marriage.
- (4) The import duty on fuel wood was reduced from one rupee to Re. 0-4-0 per cart-load.
- (5) The duty on the import of timber was reduced from Rs. 6 to Rs. 2 per cart-load.
- (6) The import duty on the following articles was abolished :
 - (1) Leaves of Sag and Sindhi, (2) Temru leaves and fruit, (3) Khirni, (4) Sita fal, (5) Boulders, (6) Kerans, (7) Gum, (8) Charoli, (9) Hides, (10) Bamboos, (11) Thorns, (12) Nirgoor, (13) Honey, (14) Coal and (15) Imarti (building) Stones.

(7) The tax 'Jagli' which was being recovered at half anna per cart from cartmen who halted at certain places in the State was abolished.

(8) Zadai and Bajar Baithak, two Municipal taxes, were abolished as their recovery involved undue harassment to the people who were required to pay them.

Land Revenue and Agriculture.

93. The area under cultivation in the year 1938-39 compares with that in the year 1929-30 as follows :—

Year.	Area in acres.				
1929-30	279,515
1938-39	288,602

94. During the period under review not only 'the year's fixed demand' of land revenue was fully recovered but large arrears of previous years were also recovered.

95. The Durbar distributed large amounts as Taccavi advances to needy cultivators for the purchase of seeds, manure, bullocks and carts, for construction of wells, for weeding purposes, for maintenance of the cultivator, his family and cattle and for construction of houses. The amounts thus advanced were :—

Year.	Rs.				
1930-31	9,410
1931-32	17,555
1932-33	25,469
1933-34	20,807
1934-35	28,571
1935-36	1,03,721
1936-37	98,820
1937-38	1,20,285
1938-39	1,60,961

Loans to the extent of Rs. 1,90,885 were advanced to cultivators also from the Barwani Bank during the period under review. All these loans were recovered during the following harvest season so that they have all been repaid.

96. The interest on Taccavi advances was reduced from 12 per cent. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

97. The live-stock with the agriculturists increased by 23,500 and the number of carts owned by them increased by 1,662 during the period under review.

98. 884 new wells were sunk by agriculturists during the period under review with the help of Taccavi advances. The total area irrigated increased from 2,876 acres in the year 1929-30 to 6,346 acres in 1938-39.

99. With a view to improve the breed of bullocks, stud bulls of a total value of Rs. 1,000 were purchased and distributed free in some of the villages in the State.

100. Special attention is being paid by the Revenue Department to the introduction of improved seeds, manure and agricultural implements. Among improved seeds, Banilla and Jarilla cotton seeds, sugar-cane CO. 421, CO. 290 and CO. 213, Jamnagar Bajra, Bansi pilli wheat and tobacco were found to be successful. Hand maize shellers, Kans plough, hand chaff cutters, circular chaff cutters, winnowers and Indore ridgers were purchased by the State for the free use of cultivators and for demonstration. Improved methods of manure introduced were simple compost, rain-water compost and bone-char manure.

101. (1) Old Taccavi dues amounting to Rs. 31,817-6-2 and old arrears of land revenue aggregating Rs. 11,703 relating to the period previous to that under review were remitted as their recovery would have resulted in the complete ruin of the cultivators from whom they were due.

(2) For similar reasons old arrears of Bank dues amounting to Rs. 64,975-13-7 were remitted and written off the Bank registers.

102. The following legislative measures were taken to prevent harassment of agriculturists by money-lenders :—

- (1) Agriculturists have been exempted from arrest in execution of civil decrees against them.
- (2) Mortgages of agricultural holdings have been prohibited.
- (3) 'The Barwani State Agriculturists' Relief Act' was promulgated in August 1935.

103. With a view to discourage absentee landlords and middlemen it has been ordered that a lease of agricultural land shall be subject to the following conditions :—

- (1) The lease shall not be for a period of less than 5 years.
- (2) A sub-tenant who has been in possession for five years or more cannot be evicted except under certain circumstances and without the sanction of the Revenue Member.
- (3) The amount of Munafa (rent) must not exceed the annual amount of Jamabandi for the land.

This reform gives the actual tillers of the soil a permanent interest in the lands which they cultivate.

Rural Uplift.

104. The achievements of the present administration in the direction of ' Rural Uplift ' during the period of 9 years under review (described in detail in chapter XII of this report) can be summarized under the following heads :—

- (1) Improvement brought about in the economic condition of the agriculturists (who form 95 per cent. of the rural population) by the following measures :—
 - (a) Promulgation of the Barwani State Agriculturists' Relief Act in August 1935. In the space of five years the operation of this Act has completely freed the cultivators of the State from indebtedness. We are proud to say to-day that Barwani is one of the very few States in the whole of India whose peasantry is quite free from the curse of indebtedness with the result that their standard of living has substantially improved.
 - (b) Establishment of good communications by the construction of 66 miles of new metalled roads with culverts and bridges and 70 miles of fair-weather roads at a total cost of Rs. 5,10,957, maintenance and improvement of the existing roads at a cost of Rs. 3,89,418 and establishment of regular, efficient and cheap motor bus services throughout the State.
 - (c) Abolition of begar (compulsory labour and impressed carts).
 - (d) Grant of Taccavi loans on a large scale (to a total extent of about 6 lakhs rupees all of which have already been recovered as they became due from time to time) for

agricultural improvements such as purchase of seeds, bullocks, carts and manure, sinking and construction of wells and such other purposes as a result of which, as described above, the number of cattle owned by agriculturists increased by 23,500 and that of carts by about 1,700 and 884 new wells were sunk and constructed by the agriculturists.

- (e) Supply of improved seeds and agricultural implements to agriculturists.
- (f) Propaganda work carried on for introducing improved methods of agriculture.
- (g) Abolition of or substantial reduction in several harassing taxes such as Jagli, Zadai, Bazar baithak, export duty on cotton, foodstuffs, bullocks, cows, etc., etc., and import duty on fodder, fuel, timber, etc.

(2) Legislative measures taken for the social betterment of the people. The following deserve special mention :—

- (a) The Barwani State Nukta (funeral feasts) Restriction Act, 1937.
- (b) The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.
- (c) The Barwani State Prohibition of Marriages between Old men and Minor girls Act, 1937.

(3) Provision for adequate medical relief within the easy reach of inhabitants of all parts of the State.

(4) Supply of proper veterinary aid by the organization of a Veterinary department, the Veterinary doctor and his assistants being required to tour in the villages for certain days every month.

(5) Opening of Primary Schools in 22 villages and construction of new suitable school buildings in villages.

(6) Increased facilities for drinking water by the construction of 29 new wells in the Perganas at a total cost of Rs. 9,594-3-0.

(7) Improvement in village sanitation.

(8) Free distribution of specially selected stud bulls in villages with a view to improve the breed of bullocks.

(9) Establishment of Government Post Offices in 7 important villages.

Forests.

105. The following new concessions were ordered during the period under review :—

(1) Free extraction of the following articles from the State Forests :—

- (1) Charcoal taken by head-loads.
- (2) Brambles.
- (3) Leaves for thatching purposes.
- (4) Boulders, stones and sand.
- (5) Bark of Aoli required by Chamars for tanning purposes.

(2) The duty on the extraction of grass was reduced from 6 annas to 2 annas per cart-load.

106. Besides reproduction from coppice and root suckers 2,060 acres of land was sown with new artificial plantation during the past nine years. Nurseries were also established at Barwani and Niwali, and fruit trees and valuable species of timber were transplanted in the neighbouring forests.

107. The newly constructed communications have greatly facilitated extraction of forest produce which has resulted in an increase of income under certain heads, e.g., the income from the annual lease of minor produce of the forests increased from Rs.1,295 in the year 1929-30 to Rs.8,500 in 1938-39.

Customs.

108. Offences under the Sayer Act were formerly tried by the Kamasdars. To further the efficiency and prompt disposal of the work such offences have been ordered to be tried by Magistrates.

109. Provision has been made in the Sayer Act for a sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

110. The revenue from Customs in the year 1938-39 was Rs.1,78,587 as against Rs.1,66,514 in 1929-30.

Excise.

111. The policy of the Minority Administration in Excise matters has been the adoption of very stringent measures for preventing illicit distillation of liquor in the State.

Barwani Bank.

112. The Barwani Bank has proved to be a most useful institution and a boon to traders and agriculturists. The main function of the Bank is to finance trade and advance money to cultivators for agricultural developments. The rate of interest on loans was formerly 12 per cent. per annum which told very heavily on cultivators and others. It was, therefore, reduced to 9 per cent. with effect from 13th January 1932 and was reduced still further up to 3 per cent. per annum in deserving cases. The interest charged on loans advanced to Panchayati Gulla Fund from which Taccavi is advanced to cultivators was reduced to 5 per cent. with effect from 3rd October 1936.

113. During the period under review Rs. 4,04,706 were advanced as loan to non-cultivators and Rs. 5,52,055 to cultivators. The total amount advanced to cultivators in the year 1938-39 was Rs. 1,46,385 as against Rs. 3,709 in the year 1929-30. All the loans are being punctually repaid.

114. The net profit earned by the Bank during the year 1938-39 was Rs. 10,962-3-5.

115. There was not a single case of bad debt arising in case of any of the loans advanced during the period under review.

State Gardens.

116. The Ranjit and Devisingh Gardens and the Victoria Park were thoroughly renovated, extended and vastly improved during the period under review with the result that they are now first rate gardens growing fruit and vegetables and providing a new and a great amenity for the capital of the State.

117. The Ranjit and Devisingh Gardens have been given the fullest support in order to make them practical models of scientific fruit and vegetable culture.

118. New plots of an aggregate area of 20 acres were laid-out with lawns, flower beds, bowers, etc., in the Victoria Park in Barwani, which has now become a very attractive place for evening recreation for all classes of people.

119. New ornamental gardens were attached to the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the new Women's Hospital at Barwani. They are regarded as a great blessing to the Hospitals and their inmates.

120. All the gardens have been provided with motorable roads within them.

121. Six new wells were built in the Ranjit and Devisingh gardens and they are all worked with oil engines and pumps.

122. A new feature of the gardens is the production of grapes, oranges, plantains, papayas, figs, grape-fruit, chiku, tangello, lemon and superior species of mangoes.

123. Vegetables such as cabbage, cauliflowers, nolkoll, potatoes, tomatoes, beetroot, lettuce, carrots, turnips, beans and elephant-foot-tuber (Suran) are also now produced in the gardens on a large scale. In fact Barwani has become an important centre of a large area for the supply of fruits and vegetables.

124. The fruits of the Ranjit and Devisingh gardens secured the first prize and a silver medal at the Agri-Horticultural Exhibition held at Indore in the year 1936-37.

125. The income from the gardens was Rs. 8,607 in the year 1938-39 as against Rs. 4,688 in 1929-30.

Trade and Industry.

126. Two new cotton ginning factories were opened during the period under review.

127. Anjar and Khetia which are cotton trading centres were provided with suitable cotton marketing places.

Municipalities and Town Improvement.

(I) *Barwani town Municipality and Improvement of Barwani Town.*

128. The annual grant to Barwani Municipality was increased from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 in order to enable it to meet its increased expenditure.

129. An experienced officer of the State was appointed a whole-time President for the Municipality on 7th March 1938 to cope with the increased work. The State pays his salary as well as the salary of the clerical staff.

130. The street oil lamps have been replaced by electric lamps in principal streets.

131. Great progress has been made in the sanitation and cleanliness of the town. The refuse of the town is now removed with the help of motor trucks instead of by buffalo carts. The drainage system is rapidly being improved.

132. All the streets, lanes and by-lanes in the town were metalled, consolidated and improved and 36 public wells which had fallen into a state of dangerous disrepair were rebuilt. The whole cost, *viz.*, Rs. 56,914 was paid from the State Funds.

133. A notable achievement was the methodical clearance of the slum areas in the town. The owners of the houses in the congested locality near the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Barwani, were paid Rs. 25,000 as compensation to cover the cost of dismantling their houses and erecting new structures on suitable sites which were given to them free of cost near the outskirts of the town in healthy surroundings.

134. New plots for building sites were made available in the vicinity of the town and were assigned free of charge to poor and needy persons. As a result 100 new houses were built in the year 1938-39.

135. The old system of levying Bhangipatti (Conservancy cess) on the frontage length of a house having been found to be inequitable, it was substituted in the year 1938-39 by a levy of conservancy cess at 4 per cent. per annum on the annual rental value of the houses.

136. A new building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 17,123 in the year 1939 for vegetable and fruit market.

(2) *District Municipalities.*

137. Great progress has been made in the sanitation of the different towns by increasing the conservancy staff. The roads and by-lanes in all the principal towns have been repaired and improved. Since 1st September, 1939, the District Municipalities receive annually a total grant of Rs. 2,000 from the State.

138. The total number of street oil lamps increased from 206 in 1929-30 to 299 in 1938-39.

139. Fire fighting machines have been supplied to the Municipalities at Anjar, Rajpur, Palsood and Khetia.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

140. 7 new Government Post Offices were opened during the period under review, *viz.*, at Palsood, Niwali, Silawad, Pati, Talwada Deb, Mandwada and Talwada Buzurg. Two new Mulki post offices were also opened, *viz.*, at Talwada Deb and Mandwada.

Stationery and Printing.

141. The old practice of making a lump provision for stationery and printing required for all offices and courts of the State being unsatisfactory was discontinued and, instead, requisite separate grants for this purpose are now made to each office and court. Selection and purchase of stationery is made by a committee of 4 officers and stationery is supplied to the various offices and courts according to their sanctioned indents.

142. In the year 1931-32 the State Council gave a contract to the Rising Star Printing Press, Mhow, to establish a Printing Press at Barwani. That Press now does all the printing work of the State at Barwani, the arrangement proving very satisfactory.

Clubs and Libraries.

143. Formerly there was only one club, *viz.*, the Ranjit Club at Barwani. During the period under review 4 new clubs were established in the different towns of the State, *viz.*, at Anjar, Rajpur, Pansemal and Khetia, and also a ladies' club at Barwani, with the help of State grants.

144. Several improvements were made in the Ranjit Club. Two tennis courts and a fine squash rackets court were added, the old bamboo tatta screens were replaced by gauze wire netting and cloth screens with boxes for the screens, the floor of the Club building was paved with polished neemuch stones and an annexe of three rooms was constructed, the total cost for all these improvements being Rs. 11,349. The Club has provided a great amenity for Barwani. It is gaining more and more popularity with the result that the number of its members at the end of the year 1938-39 was 89 as against 58 in 1929-30.

145. The number of Public libraries at the end of 1938-39 was 6 as against 2 in 1929-30. In the year 1929-30 no public

library received a State grant. The following libraries now receive annual grants from the Durbar:—

	Rs.
1. Shri Krishna Wachanalaya, Barwani	324
2. Anjar Library	120
3. Rajpur Library	240
4. Khetia Library	120
5. Pansemal Library	120
6. Palsood Library	120

The Shri Krishna Wachanalaya has been provided with a new suitable building the rent (Rs. 17 per mensem) for which is paid by the Durbar. The Wachanalaya has been provided free electric light.

Miscellaneous.

146. Since 20th September 1934 animal sacrifice in the name of religion has been prohibited in the State.

147. The annual Durbar grant for the maintenance of poor and helpless men and women who are unable to earn a living has been increased from Rs. 1,296 to Rs. 3,000 with the result that at present there are 75 such men and women maintained from the charity Fund as against 28 in the year 1929-30.

148. The accounts of the Dharmadao (charity) Funds at the various places in the State have been set right and such Funds are now applied to really philanthropic objects instead of in feeding Sadhus and other able-bodied professional beggars.

149. In September 1938 all the flour and oil mills situated inside the various towns were ordered to be removed to suitable sites outside the populated areas but within a reasonable distance therefrom.

Government of India's Appreciation.

150. It is a matter of great pride to the Council that the Government of India manifested their appreciation of the services of Sir Harilal Gosalia, President of the State Council and his achievements during the 9 years of Minority Administration under review by first awarding him the title of Dewan Bahadur on 1st January 1933 and then conferring on him the high distinction of Knighthood on the 9th June 1938. The Council feel particularly proud of this high honour conferred on their President because such an

honour is very rare for the Dewan of a small State like Barwani. Moreover, it has been a cause of great rejoicing to the people of the State who feel proud at the distinction of Knighthood conferred on their Dewan.

151. On the occasion of the public investiture of Sir Harilal Gosalia with the insignia of the honour of '*Dewan Bahadur*' on the 17th November 1933 the late Hon'ble Lt.-Colonel Macnabb, the then Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, spoke about the services of Sir Harilal in the following words :—

“ I can truly say that his administration during the past three and a half years has been a triumphant success ; the mountainous debt of twenty-four lakhs of rupees has dwindled away with astonishing rapidity and the firmness and suavity of the President of the Council have been assets of the utmost value to the State since 1930. One of the last and wisest acts of His Highness the late lamented Rana Saheb was the selection of Mr. Gosalia as his minister in that year ; he could not have chosen a better man.”

152. Similarly, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Fitze Girls' School at Barwani on the 25th November, 1938, the Hon'ble Mr. Fitze, then Resident for Central India, said :—

“ I do genuinely welcome the opportunity of saying, at this great gathering of those among whom and for whom you (Sir Harilal Gosalia) have worked, what an immense satisfaction I derived from the announcement of the conferment of the honour of Knighthood upon you on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday. That was indeed a unique honour for the Dewan of a State of comparatively limited size and resources. But to any who might be inclined to criticize on that account I would reply that the honour was no more unique than the achievements which it was meant to reward. And in saying that, I am not referring merely to your conversion of bankruptcy into affluence or to the visible achievements in bricks and mortar with which the State has been embellished during these last six years. Those are remarkable enough, but what is far more remarkable is the atmosphere of friendly happy co-operation between all classes both official and non-official which has prevailed here ever since you came to Barwani, and which, though you have certainly been fortunate in finding such good and loyal colleagues, I believe to be mainly the

outcome of your own personality. Though precluded by minority conditions from any spectacular constitutional reform in the direction of associating the people of the State with the administration, you seem to have made any such formal association superfluous by demonstrating and proving to the people from day to day that the administration is being carried on with selfless and single hearted devotion to their best interests as well as of the best interests of the Ruling House of Barwani. In fact you seem to have created in this small and remote corner of India something like the Utopia or happy land of which so many philosophers have dreamed. And that, in these difficult and stormy times, is an achievement indeed."

The immense satisfaction which the Hon'ble Mr. Fitz derived from the conferment of the honour was shared not only by the State of Barwani but also by other States in Central India.

153. It will be seen from the above synopsis that the activities of the Council have touched every phase of human life in the State. The Council's one aim has been to advance the State in the scale of civilization. Social and educational reforms have received special attention; medical aid has been arranged on an elaborate and generous scale; industrial expansion has been fostered side by side with the development of trade, conduced to the prosperity and happiness of the people. The uplift and education of Harijans, the removal of untouchability, the amelioration of the condition of the agriculturists by completely rescuing them from indebtedness to the Durbar as well as to money-lenders, and the consequent transformation in their material condition, as proved by their present capacity to repay punctually without a single default all State loans advanced to them for agricultural purposes in recent years, and the removal of numerous harassing taxes in the State as well as the abolition of the system of free and compulsory labour and impressed bullock carts which was a curse to the agriculturists are some of the salient features of the Administration. The strengthening of the Police and the reorganization of the judiciary have secured protection and unalloyed and prompt justice to the subjects of His Highness and inspired confidence in them. In place of incompetent and ignorant officials, there are to-day enlightened and public-spirited officials devoted to the interests of the State, conscientiously discharging their duty to the people. By means of our vehement anti-corruption drive

carried on continuously for a period of about six years the cancer of corruption which had been eating up the vitals of the State has been removed as if with a surgeon's knife. Bribery and corruption are things of the past and there is an end of the tyranny and oppression to which the helpless people were formerly subjected by petty officials of police, revenue, forest and judicial departments. No higher blessings than these could any administration bestow upon the subjects of the State. Thoroughness, integrity and efficiency have been the watchwords of the Administration during the last nine years. The confidence which the present Administration has inspired in the people by encouraging them in every walk of life has induced a spirit of self-help and self-reliance. This is no mean achievement in itself. The Council of Administration claim that in discharging their duty they have first of all rescued society in the State from disintegration and the deplorable disorder into which it had sunk, and while pursuing the moral and material welfare of the people, the Council has done its best to enhance the credit and prestige of the State and the reputation of its Ruler. While much has been already achieved, we are conscious that the work of an administration for promoting the good of the people is never ending, and the Council would convey the assurance to all concerned that it is resolved that under its regime there should be a continuity of peaceful progress along the sound lines that have characterized the administration hitherto, ensuring prosperity to the subjects and honour to their Ruler.

154. The Council of Administration leave the perusal of this Report of their doings to the reader in the confident hope that when he rises from his reading thereof he will say that we have discharged our great trust well and faithfully.

Part II

REPORT

ON THE

(Minority) Administration of

Barwani State

**for nine years beginning on 1st October 1930 and ending on
30th September 1939.**

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

(I) General.

1. The State of Barwani is situated on the left bank of the Nerbudda river between $21^{\circ} 36'$ and $22^{\circ} 7'$ North latitude and $74^{\circ} 28'$ and $75^{\circ} 17'$ East longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Dhar State, on the north-west by Alirajpur, on the east by portions of the Holkar and Gwalior States, and on the south and west by the Khandesh District of Bombay Presidency. The total area of the State is 1,178 square miles. Its population, according to the census of 1931, was 141,110.

**Situation of
the State.**

2. The State falls into three natural divisions, namely, the Nerbudda, the Saptura and the Jalgone. The first and the last consist of highly cultivated plains possessing a rich soil. The second division is formed of hilly tracts which are rich in forests. For administrative purposes, however, the State is divided into the four Perganas of Anjar, Rajpur, Silawad and Pansemal.

**Natural divi-
sions.**

3. The climate is generally dry and cold during the winter months from November to February and extremely hot from March to June. The average maximum temperature in summer is 108° F. and minimum temperature in winter 60° F. The rains generally last from the middle of June to the first week of October. The average rainfall is 23.93 inches.

Climate.

4. The revenue of the State, on an average, is Rs. 10,56,073.
5. The Ruler has a salute of 11 guns.

Revenue.

(II) Particulars of the Ruling Family.

6. His Highness Captain Rana Sir Ranjit Singhji, K.C.I.E., the late lamented Ruler of the State, died on the 21st April 1930, and was succeeded by his son His Highness Rana Devisinghji. His late Highness's death was followed by the sad demise of Her Highness Harikuarbasahiba on the 7th August 1930.

Ruling Family.

7. His Highness Rana Devisinghji was born on the 19th July 1922 and is at present a minor. He received his education up to the Diploma Examination at the Daly College, Indore. He passed in May 1939 the Diploma Examination with distinction and has joined the Christian College, Indore, for higher education. He is living with and is working under the supervision and guidance of a very capable and sympathetic Tutor-Guardian Lt.-Col. A.S. Mackay, B.A. (Cantab.), M.C., I.A. At the college His Highness has obtained a very high reputation for intelligence, industry and character.

8. His Highness's younger brother Kumar Udaisinghji is also making satisfactory progress in his studies. Until recently he was reading in the Daly College, Indore. He joined the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, on 20th January 1937, and is now preparing for the Senior Cambridge Examination.

(III) Political.

Political Officers.

9. The State is under the Political Agent in Malwa, Indore, (formerly Political Agent, Southern States of C. I., Manpur), in the Central India Agency. During the period under review, Lt.-Colonel A. S. Meek, C.M.G., I.A. ; Mr. C. L. Corfield, M.C., C.I.E., I.C.S. ; Mr. L. G. L. Evans, C.I.E., I.C.S. ; Lt.-Colonel W. A. M. Garstin, C.B.E. ; Mr. K. S. Fitze, C.I.E., I.C.S. ; Mr. W. le B. Egerton, M.A., I.C.S. ; Lt.-Colonel D. de M. S. Fraser, I.A., C.I.E. ; Major N. S. Alington, M.C., I.A. ; and Major G. Kirkbride, I.A., held in turn charge of the office of the Political Agent, the last named being at present the Political Agent in Malwa.

The Council of Administration.

10. The present Council of Administration was constituted as under in July 1930 to carry on the administration of the State during the Minority of the Ruler :—

Dewan Bahadur Sir Harilal N. Gosalia, Kt., M.A., LL.B.,
Dewan and President of the State Council,

Khan Bahadur Meherjibhoy Hormusji Kherawala,
Revenue Member, and

Rai Saheb M. S. Dutt Chowdhari, B.A., LL.B., Judicial
Member.

Sir Harilal Gosalia received his political experience in the service of the Government of India, Western India States Agency. His late Highness decided in April 1930 to obtain his services on loan from the Government of India for appointment as Dewan and Finance Minister of the State. The Government of India sanctioned the loan of his services, but before he could be relieved from Kathiawar where he was then serving, His late Highness's illness suddenly took a serious turn and he passed away on the 21st April 1930 to the regret of his family and his subjects. His eldest son being then a minor of seven years of age, the Government of India took over the administration of the State and appointed Rao Bahadur (now 'Sir') Harilal N. Gosalia Administrator of the State pending the settlement of the constitution for administration of the State during the minority of the Ruler. The constitution was settled in July 1930 and Sir Harilal was appointed Dewan and President of the State Council.

11. The distribution of the portfolios among the members of the Council is as follows :—

1. Dewan & President.

1. Foreign and Political.
2. Public Works.
3. Medical and Veterinary.
4. Education.
5. Police.
6. Finance, Accounts and Audit (including Bank).
7. Jagirs and Inams.
8. Palace.
9. Varshasan & Dharmada (Charity). ^a
10. Pensions and Gratuities.
11. Commerce, Industry and Trade. ^b
12. Extraordinary such as Gardens & Orchards.

2. Revenue Member.

1. Land Revenue.
2. Land Records and Settlement.
3. Forests.
4. Court of Wards.
5. Pergana Gardens & Arboriculture.
6. District Municipalities.
7. Irrigation.

3. Judicial Member.

1. Law and Justice.
2. Jails and Lock-ups.
3. Sayer and Excise.
4. Registration.
5. Posts.
6. Stationery and Printing.
7. State Records.
8. Stamps and Court Fees.
9. Barwani Municipality.

The Dewan and President exercises general supervision and control over all the departments of the State. He is also invested with powers of a High Court in Judicial cases and is the final Court of Appeal in Revenue, Municipal and Miscellaneous matters.

12. The relations of the State with the neighbouring sister States remained cordial throughout the period under review.

**Relations with
neighbouring
States.**

13. The Dewan and President of the State Council Sir Harilal Gosalia attended on behalf of the Barwani Durbar the meetings of the Chamber of Princes held in the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1938 and 1939. He also attended a Conference of Ministers and Representatives of States in Central India which was convened at Indore in February, 1932 to discuss the scheme of Federation between the Indian States and British India.

**Dewan and
President's
Activities.**

14. In March, 1932 Sir Harilal went to Indore to represent the case of the Barwani State before the Sub-Committee of the Indian States Enquiry Committee. He went to Indore in December 1936 to meet Mr. A. C. Lothian, H. E. the Viceroy's Special Representative, in connection with Federal negotiations.

15. At the request of His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas (Junior) Sir Harilal went to Dewas in September, 1934 and he and Dewan Bahadur Pandit B. N. Zutsi, O.B.E., B.A., LL.B., Vice-President of Rewa State Council, held an inquiry into the charges of misappropriation of State money against Mr. Govind Rao, Mysore, late President of the Cabinet and adviser to the late Ruler of that State.

16. In November, 1938, Sir Harilal attended, as a representative of the Administrations in Central India, the conference of all Provincial Governments held in New Delhi on Medical School education in India. In a speech delivered at that conference he pointed out the administrative and other difficulties which would arise if medical school education was abolished.

(IV) Important Events.

Jain Fair.

17. Among important events mention must be made of a big Jain fair in January 1931 on the occasion of rejuvenation by the Jains of the sacred Idol of Bawangaja at Barwani at a cost of about Rs.80,000. There was a very big gathering probably unprecedented in the history of the State. Nearly 40,000 persons, mostly Jains, had come from different parts of India. The Durbar gave all possible help to the Pilgrims. Special Police arrangements were made for regulating the traffic and preserving order, conveyances were provided for passengers, accommodation was provided in State buildings and necessary medical aid was arranged in case of need. All articles imported for reconstruction of the temple and the Idol and articles of Puja, Naivedya, etc., were exempted from customs duty. The Jains who visited Barwani on the occasion were so very pleased with all the arrangements made for their comfort that they presented an address to the Dewan and President Sir Harilal Gosalia in which they expressed their great gratification for the help they had received and also made a gift of twenty thousand rupees to the State for the construction of a metalled road from Barwani to Bawangaja (5 miles). This road was constructed in the following year.

Marriage of
Rajkumari Shri
Mukundkunver-
ba Saheba.

18. Another important event was the marriage of the Barwani Princess Shri Makundkunverba Saheba, sister of His Highness Rana Devisinghji, with Rana Shri Bhimsinghji of Jobat State. The latter was deputed here by the Political Agent in Malwa, Indore, in the year 1935 to receive administrative training under the President, State Council. During the period the Ranasahab was here, the President of the Council selected him as the most suitable match for the Barwani Princess. Negotiations were started and the marriage was settled in June 1936. The betrothal ceremony took place on the 29th June 1936 and the marriage was celebrated on the 27th February 1937. It was attended by Col. Fraser, the then Political Agent in Malwa, Indore, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Idar, His Highness the Raja Saheb of Alirajpur, and several other distinguished guests. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,08,000 including the Kesar money of Rs. 75,000 and a Dowry valued at Rs. 40,000 to the Princess. The union has proved very happy and the couple has been blessed with a son and heir.

**Distinguished
Visitors.**

19. Among the distinguished visitors to the State were the late Col. A. J. Muirhead, late Under-Secretary of State for India and the Hon'ble the Residents for Central India, *viz.*, the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. R. J. W. Heale, C.I.E., O.B.E.; the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir George D. Ogilvie, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Sir B. J. Glancy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S. and Lady Glancy; the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. R. J. Macnabb, I.A.; the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Fitze, C.I.E., I.C.S., and Mrs. Fitze; the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. H. W. C. Robson, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A., and the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. G. T. Fisher, C.I.E., I.A., and Mrs. Fisher. The Political Agents also visited the State from time to time.

(V) Important Donations.

20. In September 1939 the State Council made an initial unconditional gift of Rs.50,000 to be placed, on behalf of the Barwani Durbar, at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy for War purposes. The Durbar made another gift of Rs. 5,000 for the relief of soldiers blinded in the war, a third gift of Rs. 2,000 for King George's Fund for Sailors and a fourth gift of Rs.10,000 for war purposes on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The following donations for war purposes were also announced from the State Officials :—

1. Sir Harilal N. Gosalia, Kt., Rs. 500.
2. Khan Bahadur Meherjibhoy, Rs. 200.
3. Rai Saheb M. S. Dutt Chowdhari, Rs. 200.
4. Jamadar Nazar Mohammad, Rs. 1,000.

21. The Durbar donated Rs. 20,000 to His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund in February 1935. The public of Barwani State also contributed Rs. 6,970-8-9 towards that fund. Similarly in the year 1937-38 a sum of Rs. 15,000 was donated by the Durbar to Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. Besides this the public contributed Rs. 9,010-7-0 towards this fund.

(VI) General Administration.

22. An important work which the Council had to carry through was the reorganization of the administration and the overhauling of all the State Departments. This was no easy task as many State Departments had been disorganized and had been thrown into chaos due to want of an efficient machinery and check. The first thing the Council did was to replace the unqualified and incompetent men in the various administrative departments by suitable men possessing requisite qualifications. The Council went on to reorganize each and every department and put it on a sound, systematic and progressive basis of working. It was a tremendous task but it was carried out smoothly and successfully.

23. We have employed in the State service a very large number of University graduates in various branches of knowledge, qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons, undergraduates and matriculates and have in our service at present 59 University graduates (*vide* Appendix IV to this report), 11 qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons and 110 undergraduates and matriculates as against 7 graduates, 6 Sub-Assistant Surgeons and 15 undergraduates and matriculates

**Important
Donations.**

in the year 1929-30. 2 among the graduates and 5 among the matriculates at present in the service of the State are ladies all of whom were employed during the period under review.

**Establishment
of regular motor
bus services.**

24. The Durbar granted on the 1st January 1931 to the Gwalior and Northern India Motor Transport Company Limited, New Delhi, a monopoly of plying buses on hire in the Barwani State for five years on certain terms and conditions. Before the grant of this monopoly, travellers were often put to great trouble and inconvenience for want of a regular, reliable and efficient bus service between Barwani and Mhow and other places. As a result of the monopoly granted to the aforesaid Company, Barwani has been linked with Mhow (a distance of 94 miles) by a sure, safe, comfortable and efficient bus service which runs twice a day both ways, and there are also local buses of the Company regularly running both ways almost every third hour of the day according to scheduled time between Julwania, Rajpur, Anjar and Barwani. The monopoly having worked very satisfactorily its period was extended for three years in January 1936 and for a further period of 3 years from 1st January 1939. The establishment of this regular bus service has been hailed as a boon by the travelling public. Besides this, it has brought an additional annual income of Rs. 7,000 to the Durbar by way of Royalty.

25. The construction of a new metalled road between Rajpur and Khetia made it possible for a motor bus service to run twice both ways between Barwani and Khetia, a distance of 70 miles. There is now a regular bus service of the same Company, viz., Gwalior and Northern India Motor Transport Company connecting Barwani with the important towns of Palsood, Niwali, Moida, Pansemal and Khetia which had so far remained practically cut off from the rest of the State for want of proper communications.

26. The road between Anjar and Talwada Deb having been constructed, one more bus service has been established between Anjar and Talwada Deb (a distance of 11 miles).

27. Thus nearly all the important places in the State are connected by cheap, frequent, regular and efficient motor bus services.

**Abolition of
Begar.**

28. An important reform was the total abolition of the cruel practice of Begar which was formerly prevalent in the State. The following forms of Begar which were in vogue were abolished under the Council Resolutions No. 52 dated the 20th August 1932 and No. 61 dated the 28th September 1936.

(1) Begar employed for supplying grass and fuel to the Household and Palace Department and many other State institutions such as Central Jail, Barwani, P.W.D., etc. Instead it was directed that such articles should be purchased by the department concerned in the open market.

(2) Use of impressed bullock-carts for bringing :—

- (i) thorns for fencing the State Gardens and Jail Garden.
- (ii) grass and fuel at all annual fairs in the State.
- (iii) fuel for storage on the cremation grounds.

- (iv) Kadbi, Jhods and Sarpats for the construction of Trestle Bridges at Bhilkheda and Mohipura.
- (v) Fuel at the various Rasad Khalas in the State.

(3) Use of impressed bullock-carts for the conveyance of Baluchies.

It was directed that carts required for the above purposes should be hired by the department concerned by private arrangement with owners of carts or with private contractors.

Under their Resolution No. 32 dated the 20th April 1936 the State Council prohibited altogether all forms of compulsory paid labour except in the following circumstances :—

- (i) In the case of prisoners convicted by a court of law.
- (ii) When work is exacted by the State in cases of emergency such as earthquake, flood, famine, fire, etc.
- (iii) When the work is urgent and of important direct interest to the community and when it is found impossible to obtain voluntary labour by an offer of wages at normal rates.

Rules were framed under the same Resolution regulating the manner in which compulsory labour can be employed in the above mentioned circumstances.

29. Mention must be made of the efforts made by the present Administration for the removal of untouchability and uplift of Harijans (untouchables). The President of the State Council issued an order that no Harijan boy or girl should be refused admission in any State school only because he or she is a Harijan. At present there are several Harijan boys and girls reading in the State schools. Harijans are allowed free use of all public wells. Many Harijans have been taken in State service. The services of Harijan employees of the State and Municipalities have been made pensionable and such Harijans have been granted all facilities in regard to leave, etc., which are admissible to other employees. Necessary steps were taken to provide the Harijans with the essentials of life, e.g., drinking water wells were constructed in the localities inhabited by them wherever such wells were required. A committee of State officers and prominent men from the public has been appointed to help the Durbar in the work of uplift of Harijans. This step has pleased the Harijans, who greatly appreciate all the measures adopted by the State for their welfare.

Harijan uplift.

30. The following young princes were placed by the Central India Agency for receiving administrative training under Sir Harilal Gosalia Dewan and President of the State Council.

		From	To
(1)	Ranasahab Bhimsinghji of Jobat State	14-7-1935	3-3-1936
(2)	Thakur Ghanshyamsingh of Guderkheda	15-8-1936	1-1-1938
(3)	Darbar Shri Amrawala of Barwala in Kathiawar	22-12-1937	30-12-1938
(4)	Rajkumar Govindsinghji of Is under training since Sitamau	31-10-1939.	

Government of India's Appreciation.

31. It is a matter of great pride and satisfaction to the Council that the Government of India, as stated in the opening chapter, have shown their appreciation of the services of Sir Harilal Gosalia, President of the State Council, and his achievements during the 9 years of the Minority Administration under review by first awarding him the title of 'Dewan Bahadur' on 1st January 1933 and then conferring on him the high distinction of Knighthood on the 9th June 1938. The Political Officers of the State also gave public expression to their appreciation of Sir Harilal Gosalia's services to the State in the speeches delivered by them on the various occasions of laying of foundation stones of or of opening of new Public buildings constructed during the period under review, extracts from which are reproduced in Appendix I to this report.

32. (1) The honour of 'Khan Bahadur' was conferred on Khan Saheb Meherjibhoy Hormusji, the Revenue Member, on the occasion of His Late Majesty's birthday on the 4th June 1934.

(2) Mr. M. S. Dutt Chowdhary, the Judicial Member, received the title of 'Rai Saheb' on the New Year's day of the year 1935.

(3) Two other important officers of the State, Mr. Devi Sahai and Mr. Daya Shanker Tiwari, were also the recipients of the title of 'Rai Saheb' during the period under review.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCE, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

1. The cash balance of the State at the beginning of the period under review, i.e., on 1st October 1930, was Rs.38,501-0-3 and the claims against the State in the aggregate amounted to about 40 lakhs of rupees. This crushing burden would have broken the heart of any administrator. Undaunted by this initial difficulty, the Council worked with single determination to grapple with the difficulty which seemed almost insurmountable and eventually succeeded in wiping out the debt and replenishing the State coffers with the result that on the 30th September 1939 the State possessed a surplus balance of Rs.8,99,328. This is all the more remarkable as it is achieved after clearing the debts, spending over 22 lakhs of rupees on important public works, incurring an expenditure of Rs.2 lakhs and 8 thousand on the marriage of the Princess Shri Makundkunver Basaheba and making a gift of Rs.50,000 for war purposes. The State has thus been brought from a state of hopeless muddle to a sound financial position. Again, the result was achieved in spite of vastly increased allotments in the State Budget to the nation building departments such as Education and Medical relief.

The cash balance.

2. The surplus balance on 30th September 1939 consisted of the following :—

		Rs. a. p.
1. Cash in the State Treasuries	1,12,444	4 2
2. Deposit in the Bank of Barwani ..	75,000	0 0
3. In Current Account with the Imperial Bank of India	14,198	10 6
4. In Fixed Deposit with the Imperial Bank of India	2,50,000	0 0
5. Government Securities 4%	1,00,074	10 9
6. Government Loan 3½%	49,250	0 0
7. Government Securities 5%	1,09,360	8 10
8. Loan to Jhabua Durbar	1,25,000	0 0
9. Loan to Piploda Durbar	59,000	0 0
10. Stock Certificate	5,000	0 0
<hr/>		
Total Rs. ..	<u>8,99,328</u>	2 3

3. Tables II and III in Appendix V to this report will show the income and expenditure of the State under each head during the period under review.

Income and Expenditure.

Savings.

4. One of the first things which the State Council did was to cut down superfluous and useless expenditure. The President of the Council exercised strict control over expenditure throughout the period. The amount saved during each year was as follows :—

Year.	Rs.
1930-31	1,14,538
1931-32	67,350
1932-33	1,97,066
1933-34	2,02,300
1934-35	1,29,111
1935-36	98,947
1936-37	(See note below)
1937-38	69,745
1938-39	32,026

The expenditure for the year 1936-37 includes the expense of Rs.2 lakhs and 8 thousand incurred over the marriage of the Princess and, therefore, there was no saving in that year. The expenditure for the year 1938-39 includes Rs.50,000 donated by the Durbar as an initial gift for war purposes.

Variations in income and expenditure.

5. Marked variations were noticed during the period under review in the income under the following heads :—

Year.	Excise. Rs.	Sayer (Customs). Rs.	Forests. Rs.	Law and Justice. Rs.		Gardens. Rs.
				Rs.	Rs.	
1930-31	1,43,861	1,46,136	1,08,774	95,746	5,427	
1931-32	1,05,096	1,16,454	1,09,974	79,896	5,040	
1932-33	1,03,645	1,36,329	1,02,977	85,269	7,354	
1933-34	1,09,795	1,71,646	1,05,759	86,895	7,946	
1934-35	1,19,940	1,63,016	1,13,753	79,343	8,922	
1935-36	1,29,434	1,68,587	1,21,907	57,880	9,622	
1936-37	1,42,582	1,88,920	1,16,179	52,578	10,008	
1937-38	1,27,524	1,81,472	1,19,962	54,484	9,163	
1938-39	1,05,673	1,78,587	1,18,852	56,747	8,608	

The years 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34 were marked with world-wide trade depression which explains the fall in the revenue during these years. The State has steadily emerged from the effects of the trade depression and has entered a condition of affluence due to a succession of good monsoons combined with a strong, firm, progressive and benevolent administration. Signs of prosperity are evident in a steady increase in the State revenue from the year 1934-35. The fall in the income under 'Law and Justice' can be ascribed to the promulgation in August 1935 of the 'Barwani State Agriculturists' Relief Act.' The Council does not regret this loss in income, because the operation of the Act has relieved the peasantry of the State from the crushing burden of indebtedness and has brought them hope, cheer and prosperity. The increase under the head 'Gardens' has been due to the improvements made in the State gardens.

6. The following table shows the decrease or increase in expenditure where the same has been appreciable :

Year.		P. W. D. Rs.	Education. Rs.	Medical. Rs:	Miscellaneous. Rs.
1930-31	.. ..	1,06,056	32,388	37,139	60,651
1931-32	.. ..	1,13,268	35,685	40,310	35,967
1932-33	.. ..	2,03,674	39,426	39,462	32,729
1933-34	.. ..	2,60,318	45,194	43,133	31,448
1934-35	.. ..	2,98,861	48,735	43,974	31,053
1935-36	.. ..	3,71,955	53,553	43,772	30,375
1936-37	.. ..	2,99,933	59,654	53,523	27,593
1937-38	.. ..	3,01,815	61,899	59,264	25,152
1938-39	.. ..	2,75,187	65,037	61,730	26,113

The increase under the first three heads was due to a progressive and liberal policy followed by the State Council in regard to Education, Medical relief and Public Works. The decrease under the head Miscellaneous was due to curtailment of useless expenditure.

7. Having freed the State from the financial tangle, the Council next proceeded to reorganize all State departments including that of Accounts and Audit. The system of public accounts has been completely overhauled.

System of
accounts over-
hauled.

8. A lot of confusion had previously existed in the accounts owing to the mixing up of Departmental and Court deposits amounting to nearly Rs. 63,000 with the accounts of the Treasury with the result that they had been treated as part of the State revenue and had disappeared. This led to discontent among persons to whom they belonged owing to the delay in returning them. All the accounts were cleared and the deposits were refunded to the persons concerned before the 1st October 1930.

9. Before the present Council assumed charge of the administration, there prevailed a practice of indiscriminate and unauthorized treasury advances to the various departments of the State and to individuals without reference to the actual budget heads. The result was that State money was often misused and there was also great confusion in the accounts. The Council stopped the system of making any advances which had not been budgetted for.

10. With a view to exercise an effective check on the keeping of accounts and on the expenditure of the State, and to prevent defalcations of State money the Council introduced, for the first time in the history of the State, the system of post audit. At present there is a Chief Durbar Auditor assisted by three auditors. Together, they are able to check once in a year the accounts of all the State departments and aided institutions. As a result of their check several cases of criminal breach of trust in respect of State money

Post Audit
system intro-
duced.

were discovered and the accused involved therein were punished. The number of cases traced and dealt with during each year was as follows:—

Year.			Number of cases.	Number of accused persons involved.
1930-31	..	..	22	7
1931-32	..	..	25	13
1932-33	..	..	15	7
1933-34	..	..	6	3
1934-35	..	..	1	1
1935-36	..	..	Nil	Nil
1936-37	..	..	4	2
1937-38	..	..	6	3
1938-39	..	..	8	6

The effect of introduction of post audit has had very satisfactory results as it has led to increased efficiency in administration, conducted to economy and reduced chances of embezzlement of State money.

11. Various other incidental and important changes were ordered from time to time, as a result of which the accounts have been put on a more systematic and sound basis.

General.

12. The year 1930-31 witnessed an all round increase in the pay of all State employees who had been getting very meagre pay and had not received any increment for several years. Handsome increments were given to deserving State employees also in subsequent years. This had the compensating advantage, in that it encouraged the employees to work with integrity, devotion and energy. It minimized the chances of corruption and led to the contentment and probity of all the employees of the State.

13. Appendix II to this Report gives the remarks of the Political Officers of the State on the progress in the administration and financial condition of the State.

CHAPTER III.

LIQUIDATION OF STATE DEBTS.

1. At the very outset the present Council of Administration was confronted with the knotty problem of the indebtedness of the State. According to the schedule of liabilities which accompanied the State's budget of the year 1929-30, *i.e.*, a few months before the commencement of the Minority Administration, the total disclosed debts against the State then amounted to Rs. 15,73,609-12-5. A sum of Rs. 2,08,592-12-7 was paid in the year 1929-30 against these liabilities, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,65,016-15-10. This figure, however, did not include all the liabilities. Several other claims aggregating Rs. 9,95,388 were presented to the Council soon after it came into office in the year 1929-30. It was further discovered that a sum of Rs. 62,994-11-3 which was made up of deposits belonging to the various State departments and courts and which ought to have been kept separate had in fact been mixed up with the State cash balance and had also been used up. The debts which were found outstanding according to the claims presented to the President of the Council at the commencement of the present minority administration were, therefore, as follows :—

Total Debts.

	Rs.
Scheduled liabilities	13,65,016
Fresh unverified claims	9,95,388
Departmental and Court deposits	62,995
	<hr/>
	24,23,399

With the addition of interest the claim for which was vigorously pressed by most of the claimants the debts amounted to well nigh Rs. 40 lakhs, while the cash balance of the State at the commencement of the period under review, *i.e.* on 1st October 1930, was only Rs. 38,501. The principal claims alone numbered more than 300 and many of them were even more than 15 years old. The President of the State Council had, therefore, first to apply himself to the solution of this pressing problem which became with him a matter of continual, almost daily, preoccupation and concern for the first two and half years of the Minority Administration.

2. The disposal of the numerous claims was by no means an easy task. It entailed great labour. On examining the claims the President of the Council discovered that some of even those claims which appeared on the scheduled list of the liabilities and which were said to have been entered in the list after verification by the then Officers of the State were either quite bogus or otherwise untenable. Most of the creditors were outsiders and their deals with His late Highness were made voluntarily as free agents and with open eyes with a view to making abnormal profits. The President of the Council, therefore, decided to scrutinize all the claims in order to ascertain their genuineness.

Disposal of claims.

3. A committee of three officers of the State was appointed to inquire into the claim of each creditor and to submit their report to the President of the State Council. The claimants were given full opportunity to substantiate their claims. As a result of the scrutiny many claims were found to be either quite bogus or highly inflated. The President of the State Council carefully examined each and every case and rejected all unsustainable claims the total face value of which was Rs. 14,34,030-8-9 out of the total claims of forty lakhs of rupees.

4. Among the claims which were found to be genuine were those of certain traders and cultivators of Barwani State for provisions or other articles supplied or money lent to His late Highness, and bills of State departments preaudited and passed but not paid. The total of such dues amounted to Rs. 2,19,848-10-6. These claims deserved a special and sympathetic consideration as the creditors concerned were traders and cultivators of the State and the deals which they had with His late Highness were entered into by them not with a view to make abnormal profit. They were, therefore, given preference and were paid in full.

5. The departmental and court deposits of Rs. 62,995 were refunded in full to the departments and courts concerned.

6. To the remaining claimants the President of the Council made an offer of immediate cash payment on condition that they substantially reduced their claims. The claimants had already waited for a number of years without getting any payment and they not only appreciated the offer, but seemed anxious and pleased to accept prompt cash payment instead of payment by instalments. Thus by skilful handling of the affair even genuine claims of long standing worth Rs. 4,84,825 were settled for an immediate cash payment of Rs. 1,80,859 which resulted in a saving to the State of Rs. 3,03,966.

7. Claims amounting to Rs. 85,438-4-3 which were secured on jewellery or other valuable property were settled for an amount of Rs. 54,132-15-1 and were immediately paid, and the pledged articles were redeemed.

8. Payment of the claims which were admitted or amicably settled was made as follows :—

Years.	Rs.	a.	p.
1929-30	2,08,592	12	7
1930-31	2,74,115	8	0
1931-32	1,89,096	1	8
1932-33	13,598	1	0
	6,85,402	7	3

9. It will thus be seen that no debts remained unpaid at the end of the year 1932-33. Thus by amicable settlement and tactful negotiations, by cutting down inflated claims and by rejection of claims which were found untenable the entire liability of about 40 lakhs (including interest claimed) was liquidated for a sum of

Rs. 6,85,402-7-3 and was paid within about three years after the commencement of the Minority Administration. The following table gives at a glance an idea of liquidation of the debts :—

1. No. of claims	301
2. Face value of claims instituted	Rs. 24,23,399 + 16,00,000
	Principal Interest.
3. Claims admitted in full or in part:	
(i) Number of claims admitted as correct and paid off	209
(ii) Total amount paid in full and final settlement of tenable claims ..	Rs. 6,85,402-7-3
(iii) Total amount of claims rejected by the President or relinquished by the claimants as a result of negotiations.	Rs. 3,03,966-0-0
4. Face value of claims rejected <i>in toto</i>	.. Rs. 14,34,030-8-9

10. Appeals were preferred by the claimants to the Political Agent in Malwa in 9 cases in which the claims aggregated Rs. 3,27,186. The Political Agent did not think fit to interfere in any case and confirmed the orders of the President of the Council.

11. After all these claims had been disposed of, the Council was required to deal with yet one more big claim which was preferred in the year 1934. The Firm of Rai Badridas Bahadur & Sons of Calcutta claimed Rs. 8,61,293 as compensation and damages on account of certain jewellery sold by the Firm to His late Highness in the year 1922. On carefully scrutinizing the claim, however, the President of the Council found that it was bogus and unsustainable and, therefore, rejected it *in toto*. The claimant went up in appeal to the Political Agent and then to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, but the order of the President of the Council was upheld in both the Courts.

12. The difficult task involved in the tackling of the problem of the State debts evoked a graceful tribute from Lt.-Col. W. A. M. Garstin, then Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India, in his letter No. 2273-C dated the 4th June 1932 which he addressed to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. In the course of that letter he said :—

'On Mr. Gosalia, however, has lain the full burden, worry and anxiety of the settlement of these debts, and the responsibility for carrying out satisfactorily the scheme for their liquidation. I am aware from personal knowledge that the matter has been for him one of continual, almost daily, preoccupation and concern ; and that it has had to take first place among the many responsibilities which as Dewan and President of the Council he has to discharge. He has not spared himself in carrying through the work, and he is to be congratulated on the results achieved. I wish to draw particular attention to the brilliantly successful negotiations carried out by him personally with respect to the claims shown in his Annexure II. Thanks to his skilful handling of the

negotiations, genuine claims of long standing have been settled in full, with an advantage to the State of Rs. 2½ lakhs. To single out a few striking instances of this success I may refer to the claims of Messrs. Holland & Holland, London ; Messrs. Boosey & Co., London ; Dr. Girdwood, London ; Messrs. Walter Locke & Co., Lahore ; and Messrs. Pestonji Appoo of Mhow. Success here was gained only by personal initiative and attention, and is testimony to Mr. Gosalia's care for the interests of the State.'

13. With the settlement of the debts, closed a most unpleasant and difficult chapter in the history of the State, which had constantly retarded the progress of the State in the past and which would have continued to hamper its progress also in future years. This has enabled the Council of Administration to contribute a bright page to the modern history of Barwani.

CHAPTER IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

1. A special feature of the Minority Administration during the past nine years is the attention paid to public works. More than 22 lakhs of rupees were spent on public works during the period of the nine years under review. The activities of this department were well summarized in the following words which Lt.-Col. D. de M. S. Fraser, I.A., then Political Agent in Malwa, uttered while performing on the 23rd July 1935 the opening ceremony of a School building at Anjar, an important pergana town of the State.

**A special
feature of
Minority
Administration.**

'Most of India and the world has suffered and is still suffering from depression. The Barwani Durbar are in an almost unique position for they appear to swim on the crest of a wave the whole time and due to their many public works, roads, etc., are able to keep the peoples' wants well supplied, and minimize the prevailing effects of depression.'

Similarly on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Law Courts building on the 5th December 1934 the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Fitz, C.I.E., I.C.S., paid a glowing tribute to Sir Harilal Gosalia, President of the State Council, by calling him the 'Architect and Builder of modern Barwani.'

2. The State Council has still before it an extensive programme for making roads and much needed public buildings all over the State and they hope that before the end of the present Minority Administration the State will have been provided with all the necessary public buildings and road communications. Much has been achieved in this direction during the last nine years as will be evident from the account given below.

**Construction
Programme.**

3. The following is a statement of the actual expenditure on the P.W.D. during the nine years as compared with that of the year 1929-30:—

**Expenditure on
P.W.D.**

Year.	Expenditure.					
	Rs.					
1929-30	70,110
1930-31	1,06,056
1931-32	1,13,268
1932-33	2,03,674
1933-34	2,60,318
1934-35	2,98,861
1935-36	3,71,955
1936-37	2,99,933
1937-38	3,01,815
1938-39	2,75,187
Total for 9 years, viz., from 1930-31 to 1938-39 ..						22,31,067

It will thus be seen that of the total income of the State during the last nine years 23 per cent. has been spent on public works. It is a significant fact that the allotment for the Public Works Department since the year 1933-34 has exceeded four times the allotment made in any single year previous to 1929-30.

**Important
Public Works.**

4. The following is an account of some of the important public works started and completed during the period under review :

(1) The Ranjit Rajghat Approach Road and Breast Wall.

**Ranjit Rajghat
Approach Road
and Breast Wall.**

As there was no approach road to the river Nerbudda on the Barwani side, all the traffic had to pass through the stony and sandy bed of the river which was a source of untold hardship, especially during the rainy season. His late Highness had in view the construction of a paved road to the Nerbudda and he had for this purpose started a lottery in the year 1929 as the State was not then in a position to supply all the funds required for this work. The public also raised subscriptions in order to contribute towards the construction of the approach road. The work, however, could not be undertaken during the life time of His late Highness. The State Council, soon after their coming into office, realized the urgent necessity of this work and undertook the construction in December 1931 finishing it in 1933. A pucca stone breast wall was also constructed because without such a wall the scheme could not be complete, there being the fear of the earthen banks being gradually washed away. The whole scheme cost Rs. 46,478. Out of this Rs. 11,989-6-4 was subscribed by the people, Rs. 14,499-7-8 was the proceeds of a lottery held during the life time of His late Highness, and Rs. 19,989-2-0 the State contribution. The foundation stone of the breast wall was laid on 25th January 1933 by Mr. K. S. Fitze, C.I.E., I.C.S., then Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India.

NEW BUILDINGS.

SCHOOLS.

(2) The High School building.

**School build-
ings.**

The increase in the number of boys in the Victoria High School, the Anglo-Vernacular and the Primary Schools at Barwani necessitated the provision of more accommodation. The construction of a new and commodious building for the High School was, therefore, undertaken in November 1933, and was completed at a cost of Rs. 80,798 in February 1935. The foundation stone of this building was laid on the 17th November 1933 by the late Hon'ble Lt.-Col. R. J. Macnabb, then Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, and the building was declared open on the 20th February 1935 by the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Fitze, C.I.E., I.C.S., then Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

(3) School building at Anjar.

Similarly a new School building for A. V. School, Anjar, a very important Pergana town, was a long felt need of the place. The construction of a building was taken in hand in 1934 and completed at a cost of Rs. 39,073. The opening ceremony of this building was performed by Lt.-Col. D. de M. S. Fraser, I.A., then Political Agent in Malwa, Indore, on 23rd July 1935.

(4) Fitze Girls' School, Barwani.

The construction of a building for the Girls' School at Barwani in the year 1938 has fulfilled a long felt want of the place. Formerly for want of a suitable building the school used to be held in an ill-ventilated house which was constructed many years back as a residence for a Zanana Lady and was quite a misfit, but the Durbar had to avail of it for the purpose, because when the present Council took charge of the State in the year 1930 they found the school located in another building in which the girls were packed like sheep. The number of pupils in the school had since doubled and a new building for the school was, therefore, an absolute necessity. The new building stands on a very good site, has a spacious compound which provides playground for the girls and is designed to suit all modern needs of education. It has cost Rs. 43,771. The foundation stone for the building was laid on the 25th February 1938 by Mrs. Fitze, wife of the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Fitze, then Resident for Central India and the building was declared open by the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Fitze on the 25th November, 1938. It was named after the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Fitze with his kind permission. The school has also been provided with new games like merry-go-round, seesaw, swings, badminton, basket ball, parallel bars, single bars, etc. The new building and the games have made the school very attractive for children and consequently there has been a large increase in the number of girls attending it.

(5) School Building at Khetia.

There was no building for the A. V. School, Khetia, an important town. A new building was, therefore, constructed at a cost of Rs. 11,791 in the year 1931.

(6) School Building at Rajpur.

The school building at Rajpur which is also one of the Pergana Headquarters and a growing town was completely overhauled and renovated at a total cost of Rs. 9,298 in 1931.

(7) School Buildings in Villages.

The State Council has in view a scheme of constructing suitable buildings for schools in all the villages in which schools are at present held in hired residential houses which are quite unfit for such a purpose. Six villages, *viz.*, Palsood, Mandwada, Borlai, Taloon, Julwania and Surana have so far been provided with new school buildings at a total cost of Rs. 30,352.

HOSPITALS.

(8) Women's Hospital, Barwani.

A work of great importance was the construction of a new building designed on most modern lines for the Women's Hospital, Barwani, at a cost of Rs. 1,04,333. The object of constructing this

Hospital
buildings.

new building was to provide proper medical aid to women. The old female Hospital was in the charge of a lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon who could not treat major ailments of women and such cases had, therefore, either to be treated in the General Hospital or to go without any medical aid. Moreover, the old building of the Hospital which was constructed in the year 1903 at a cost of Rs. 4,000 provided no accommodation for in-patients and had no maternity section. All cases of maternity had, therefore, to depend on clumsy country Dais, and it is well-known that the bad handling by country Dais is responsible for a great part of the maternal and infantile mortality in this country. The State Council soon realized the great need of a well equipped and up-to-date Female Hospital at Barwani and took the project in hand in December 1935. On the 1st of that month Mrs. Fraser, wife of Lt.-Col. D. de M. S. Fraser, laid the foundation stone of the new building for the Hospital. The building was declared open on 26th December 1936 by Mrs. Fitze, wife of the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Fitze. The building comprises the following :—

- (1) Main Hospital with an up-to-date Operation Theatre.
- (2) Gynecic Wards accommodating about 16 patients.
- (3) Maternity section :—
 - (i) A delivery room.
 - (ii) A septic maternity operation room.
 - (iii) Ante-natal Wards accommodating 4 patients.
 - (iv) Post-natal Wards for 8 patients.
 - (v) Septic Ward accommodating 2 patients.
 - (vi) A store room.
- (4) Bungalows and Quarters for the staff.
 - (i) Bungalow for the Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital.
 - (ii) Bungalow for the House Surgeon.
 - (iii) Quarters for Matron and Nurses.
 - (iv) Quarters for four servants, sweepers, etc.

All the buildings and the spacious compound in which they are situated have been enclosed by an extensive wall. A sum of Rs. 55,000 out of the total cost of construction was contributed by Her Highness Shri Tejkunverba Maji Saheba and the Maternity and Gynecic Wards in the Hospital have been named after her. The remaining cost was met from the State Funds. The Hospital has also been equipped with modern instruments and appliances at an additional cost of Rs. 25,000, and an efficient staff including a qualified and experienced Lady Doctor who is an M.B., B.S. (Bom.), L.M. (Dublin), and a lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon who is an L.M.P. (Agra), has been appointed for the hospital.

(9) Sir B. J. Glancy Medical and Surgical Ward.

In order to meet the increasing demand for accommodation of in-patients in the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Barwani, a new Ward was constructed in 1932-33 to provide 12 rooms for in-patients.

The ward was named after the Hon'ble Sir B. J. Glancy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., then Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, who laid its foundation stone on the 10th February 1933. It cost Rs. 16,389-10-2. It was declared open on the 6th December 1933 by the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Fitze, C.I.E., I.C.S. Owing to the steady increase in the number of in-patients in the Hospital, the ward had to be soon extended in 1934-35, a dormitory, accommodating 16 beds, being added to it at a cost of Rs. 6,623-12-4.

(10) Veterinary Hospital, Barwani.

The growing demand for veterinary aid necessitated the construction of a new building for the Veterinary Hospital as the old building being a single room house was very small and inadequate to meet modern requirements. A new building was, therefore, constructed at a cost of Rs. 24,054. It was declared open on the 25th November 1938 by Mrs. Kirkbride, wife of Major G. Kirkbride, Political Agent in Malwa. The building comprises :—

- (1) Main building having 5 rooms, *viz.*, Operation room, Doctor's room, Dispensing room, Laboratory room and a store room.
- (2) An operation theatre.
- (3) Treviss.
- (4) Contagious cases Wards (2 rooms).
- (5) Non-contagious cases Wards (6 rooms).
- (6) Doctor's quarters.
- (7) Quarters for the compounder, caretaker and sweeper.

The Hospital is named 'Maharani Tejkunverba Veterinary Hospital' after Her Highness the Dowager Ranisaheba, *i.e.*, mother of the present Ruler.

(11) Operation Theatre.

The King Edward Memorial Hospital had long been in need of an up-to-date operation theatre. The work was taken in hand and completed at a cost of Rs. 8,600. It has been equipped with modern instruments and appliances. It was opened on 14th October 1932 by Lt.-Col. W. A. M. Garstin, C.B.E., the then Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India.

(12) Compound Wall for the Hospital and quarters for two Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Compounders.

The compound wall raised round the K. E. M. Hospital in the year 1932-33 has not only ensured a restful atmosphere in the premises of the hospital but at the same time also advanced the beauty of the hospital preserves. The construction of quarters for Sub-Assistant Surgeons and compounders within the Hospital compound has greatly helped to facilitate the work of the Hospital. The total cost of these works was Rs. 8,313.

SECRETARIAT, LAW COURTS AND KATCHERY BUILDINGS.

(13) The State Secretariat.

**The State
Secretariat.**

The upper storey of the State Secretariat building had remained incomplete for want of funds when the building was constructed thirty-eight years ago. The accommodation for the State offices was insufficient and there was a great congestion in the building. It was also necessary to provide more room for the growing State records. The work of completing the construction of the unfinished portion of the building was, therefore, taken in hand in the year 1932 and was completed in August 1933. The upper storey was also provided with a verandah and its old dilapidated tiled roof was replaced by a pucca flat jack arch roof. The floors of all the rooms of the upper and lower storeys were paved with Neemuch stones. These additions have altogether changed the appearance of the building and have made it suitable for modern needs of administration. The total cost of this work was Rs. 40,421. The renovated building was declared open by the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Fitze on the 6th August 1933.

(14) Law Courts Building, Barwani.

**Court Build-
ing, Barwani.**

The construction of a new court building in Barwani was taken in hand in 1934. The foundation stone was laid on the 5th December 1934 by the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Fitze. It was completed at a cost of Rs. 53,894, and was declared open on 2nd December 1935 by the Hon'ble Lt.-Colonel Robson, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A., the then officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The building has accommodated the District and Sessions Court, the Court of the City Munsiff-Magistrate and the office of the Public Prosecutor and Durbar Vakil, which used to be held in the Secretariat building. A room for the practising pleaders has also been attached to the building. By providing the Courts with a separate new building, it has become possible to accommodate in the Secretariat building, the Revenue Officer, the Land Record Superintendent, the Sayer and Excise Officer and the Inspector of Schools, who had, before the construction of this building, been holding their respective offices in hired houses in the town.

(15) Katchery Building at Anjar.

**Anjar Kat-
chery.**

There was no suitable building for the Mahal office, Munsiff Court and other offices at Anjar, one of the important Pergana towns. The old building which accommodated the Mahal and Police offices was not sufficiently commodious and provided no lock-up, no strong room for the treasury nor any room for the records, and had also, during some years of financial stringency, gone into disrepair. There being no accommodation in the Katchery building, the Munsiff-Magistrate Court had to be located in a hired house. With a view to remove all these difficulties a new building was constructed at Anjar at a cost of Rs. 48,434. The new building accommodates the Mahal office, the Munsiff Court, and the offices of the Police, P.W.D., the Revenue Inspector and the Municipality, Anjar. It also provides a strong room for

the treasury, a good lock-up, suitable rooms for the records, and a room for the practising pleaders. The building was declared open on 18th January 1937 by Lt.-Colonel D. de M. S. Fraser.

(16) Katchery Buildings and Kamasdars' quarters at Silawad and Rajpur.

For similar reasons new Katchery buildings were constructed at Silawad and Rajpur—two Pergana towns. They accommodate all the State offices of those places. The construction of the Silawad Katchery was completed in the year 1937 and that of the Rajpur Katchery in 1939. The cost of these buildings was:—

Rs.

(1)	Silawad Katchery and Kamasdar's quarters	..	46,747
(2)	Rajpur Katchery and Kamasdar's quarters	..	43,958

POLICE LINES.

(17) Police Lines, Barwani.

The construction of new Police and Sowar Lines at Barwani providing accommodation for 100 Police men and 15 Sowars has been recently completed at a cost of Rs. 76,678. The old Police lines which were quite unfit for habitation and had also become dilapidated were demolished and the site on which they stood was selected for the new Women's Hospital. Moreover, they did not provide accommodation for all the Police men. The new Police Lines stand on a better site, are situated near the Central Jail building, and have the advantage of keeping all the Police men and Sowars at one place.

Police Lines.

(18) Police Lines and Sub-Inspectors' quarters at Anjar, Palsood and Rajpur.

Similarly the Pergana towns Anjar, Palsood and Rajpur were provided with new Police lines and Sub-Inspectors' quarters. Their cost was:—

R_S

JAIL BUILDINGS.

(19) Additions to Jail Building at Barwani.

There was no building for the office, store and show room and no Jailer's and Warders' quarters at the Barwani Central Jail. The Jail has now been provided with a separate building designed on modern lines for the office and stores and also with quarters for the Jailer and all Jail warders. A new work-shed, a block of three rooms for civil prisoners, under-trials, and sick prisoners, and new latrines were also constructed. The roof of the Jail building was renewed and the whole building was completely overhauled and renovated. The total cost was Rs. 28,487. These improvements were carried out during three successive years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous:

(20) Compound walls for the Devisingh and Ranjit Gardens and Victoria Park.

The Ranjit and Devisingh Gardens and the Victoria Park were formerly enclosed by thorn fencings which was very unsatisfactory. They were, therefore, provided with new compound walls of masonry work at a total cost of Rs. 7,673.

(21) Cattle-pounds in villages.

There were no suitable cattle-pounds in several important villages of the State. A small piece of ground enclosed by a thorn fencing formed a pound. These cattle-pounds are gradually being replaced by suitable construction with a masonry compound wall, a water trough and a shed inside the compound. 11 villages have so far been provided with new cattle-pounds at a total cost of Rs. 5,316.

(22) Quarters for Patwaris.

A new scheme of providing the village Patwaris with quarters in the villages where they are posted has been taken in hand and so far quarters have been constructed in 8 villages at a total cost of Rs. 10,959.

(23) Motor Garage.

The old Motor Garage did not provide sufficient accommodation for the State motor cars. It was, therefore, extended and was also provided with a workshed. The total cost was Rs. 14,549.

(24) New Bandsmen's Lines at Barwani.

The old bandsmen's quarters were dark dungeons. A small room with one door and with walls on the other 3 sides without any window kept a whole family of a bandsman. Besides, there was no room where the costly band instruments could be stored or where the band could do daily practice in winter and monsoon seasons. New quarters for the bandsmen were, therefore, built at a total cost of Rs. 30,379.

(25) Market Building at Barwani.

Formerly as there was no market building at Barwani, vegetable and fruit vendors and other petty shop-keepers of sundries used to sit in the open on bare ground in the Chowk to ply their trade. This practice exposed the poor dealers to hot sun, rain and other vagaries of weather, and caused serious obstruction to the traffic. It was also insanitary and, therefore, objectionable to allow the dealers to keep vegetables, fruits, etc., on the road surface amidst continuous human traffic and dust. The construction of a market building to accommodate all such shop-keepers was, therefore, taken in hand in March 1939 and completed recently at a cost of Rs. 17,123. The building is situated in the heart of the town, comprises 60 stalls and is enclosed by a spacious compound. It has also added beauty to the part in which it is situated.

(26) Squash Rackets Court and two Tennis Courts for Ranjit Club and other improvements to Ranjit Club, Barwani.

Owing to an increase in the number of its members the Ranjit Club at Barwani stood in need of two more tennis courts. The club was, therefore, provided with two such courts (one in the year 1936 and another in 1939) at a total cost of Rs.2,284. A squash rackets court was also constructed for the club at a cost of Rs.5,282 in the year 1936. The bamboo tatta screens for the tennis courts have been replaced by screens of gauze wire and cloth. Necessary additions were also made to the main building of the club. These improvements have made the club more popular among State officers and gentry of the town.

(27) Additions to Indrajit Boarding House and Maharani Orphanage.

Quarters for the Assistant Superintendent and House Master, a granary, a fuel shed and latrines were constructed for the Indrajit Boarding House and Maharani Dhankunverba Orphanage at Barwani. The total cost of these additions was Rs.6,676.

(28) Bathing Ghat.

A bathing ghat was constructed at Rajghat in the bed of the river Nerbudda at the request of the donors Seth Motilal of Khargone and Mr. Narainbhai of Barwani. The donation of Seth Motilal was Rs.7,579 and that of Mr. Narainbhai Rs.2,984. One more ghat was constructed at the request of the donors Seths Makundram and Gangaram and Mrs. Gangabai Baijnath.

Repairs to Buildings.

5. Several buildings, such as the Indrajit Boarding House, Barwani, A. V. School, Barwani, the State Guest Houses at Barwani, Officers' quarters, etc., etc., were either extended, repaired or otherwise improved by the department during the period under report. The expenditure under this head during each year was :—

Repairs to and
improvements in
old buildings.

	Rs.
1930-31	18,738
1931-32	11,757
1932-33	16,317
1933-34	19,146
1934-35	25,140
1935-36	22,089
1936-37	27,047
1937-38	8,648
1938-39	17,431
Total ..	1,66,313

Communications.

6. The State Council carefully attended to a programme of establishing new communications throughout the State and of maintaining and improving the existing ones. The following is a list of the new metalled roads, bridges and fair-weather roads constructed and of the existing roads repaired during the period under review:

Communications.

(i) New Metalled Roads.

	Name.	Length in miles.	Cost. Rs.
(1)	Rajpur-Khetia Road ..	.. 50	4,24,091
(2)	Anjar-Talwada Deb Road ..	.. 11	38,102
(3)	Barwani-Bawangaja Road ..	.. 5	22,065*

*(Rs. 20,000 were contributed by the Jains).

(ii) Bridges and Causeways.

		Rs.
(1)	Vazar causeway	10,746
(2)	Niwali bridge	10,871
(3)	Gomi river causeway at Pansemal	27,198
(4)	Bhongli river causeway in Anjar	4,507
(5)	Melan bridge	49,106
(6)	Retaining wall for road near Sagar Vilas lake, Barwani	7,817

(iii) Fair-weather Roads.

	Length in miles.	Rs.
(1)	Bawangaja-Bokrata-Khetia Road ..	45 14,359
(2)	Barwani-Silawad Road ..	15 10,531
(3)	Palsood-Silawad Road ..	10 1,809
Total ..		26,699

(iv) Roads repaired and improved.

	Miles.
(1)	Barwani-Julwania Road 28
(2)	Barwani-Rajghat Road 3
(3)	Anjar-Talwada Buzurg Road 3
(4)	Bilwa-Talwada Buzurg Road 2
(5)	Barwani Town Roads
(6)	Town roads in Anjar, Rajpur and Khetia

The amount spent on repairs to roads during each year was as follows :—

	Rs.
1930-31	20,376
1931-32	20,622
1932-33	25,269
1933-34	42,146
1934-35	45,502
1935-36	57,176
1936-37	45,820
1937-38	49,919
1938-39	82,588
Total ..	
	3,89,418

7. Irrigation.

		Rs.
(1)	Construction of new channels at the Ranjit Tal	23,508
(2)	Extension of Susar dam	2,326
(3)	Extension of Bandhara dam	2,236
(4)	Improvements in Chichlia Bund	1,937
(5)	Irrigation wells	<u>44,079</u>

8. Facilities for Drinking Water.

		Rs.
(1)	Construction of 17 new wells in different towns and villages	9,756
(2)	Conversion of 6 step wells (Baoris) into wells closed by masonry work on all sides	5,381
(3)	Thorough repairs to 39 wells in different towns and villages	6,315
(4)	Conversion of the Bhura Maru Baori (step well) in Barwani into a well closed with masonry work on all sides, construction of reservoirs at that well and fitting of water taps, etc.	2,084
	Total ..	<u>23,536</u>

Dharmshalas.

9. 8 public Dharmshalas which stood in need of repairs were repaired at a total cost of Rs.3,972. A new Dharmshala was built by one Mr. Rampratap at Rajghat near Barwani at a cost of Rs.11,000.

Ferry Boat and Dongas.

10. One new big ferry boat and 3 dongas (small boats) were constructed at a total cost of Rs.6,712.

Staff.

11. With the increase of the work the staff of the P. W. D. had also to be strengthened. Among the staff which has been added are four B.E.s (Graduates in Engineering).

Appointment of qualified staff.

Programme for 1939-40.

12. Provision has been made in the budget of the year 1939-40 for the following important works :—

	Name of work.	Estimated cost. Rs.
1.	X-Ray Room in K. E. M. Hospital, Barwani ..	8,000
2.	Girls' School, Anjar	10,000
3.	Boys' School, Talwada Sirvi	10,000
4.	Boys' School, Pansemal	10,000
5.	Police Lines, Niwali	7,000
6.	Police Lines, Sub-Inspector's quarters and office, Pansemal	33,146
7.	Police Lines and Sub-Inspector's quarters at Khetia..	28,694
8.	Completion of Melan River Bridge	24,000
9.	Badminton Court in the Ranjit Club	4,000
10.	Khetia town roads	7,000
11.	Fair-weather roads	3,000
12.	Tools and Plants (recasting of steam road-roller wheels and overhauling)	4,000
13.	Building for Judicial Court and other offices at Khetia	<u>27,394</u>

CHAPTER V.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

1. One of the first acts of the State Council on coming into office was the reorganization of the Judicial Department completely from top to bottom. This reform was urgently needed in the interest of justice and for satisfaction of the people.

Legislation.

Application of British Indian Laws.

Application of Laws.

2. The first step in the direction of judicial reform which the State Council took was the formal application of the following important British Indian Enactments. In the absence of definite Laws the Judges and Magistrates had followed their own will and inclination and the course of justice was not even:

	Name of Enactment.	Council Reso- lution No. under which applied.
1.	Indian Penal Code	17 of 1930.
2.	Criminal Procedure Code	Do.
3.	Civil Procedure Code	Do.
4.	Evidence Act	Do.
5.	Contract Act	Do.
6.	Specific Relief Act	Do.
7.	Whipping Act	Do.
8.	Limitation Act	29 of 1931.
9.	The Hindu Law Amendment Act (II of 1929) ..	57 of 1933.
10.	The Cattle Trespass Act	23 of 1934.
11.	Transfer of Property Act	34 of 1936.
12.	Registration Act..	Do.
13.	Partnership Act	Do.
14.	Sale of Goods Act	Do.
15.	Usurious Loans Act	Do.
16.	The Code of Civil Procedure Amendment Act, 1936	7 of 1939.
17.	The Code of Civil Procedure (Third Amendment) Act, 1937	Do.
18.	The Employers' Liability Act, 1938 ..	Do.
19.	The Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 ..	8 of 1939.
20.	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act ..	36 of 1939.
21.	Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 ..	37 of 1939.
22.	The Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabili- ties) Act, 1928	82 of 1939.
23.	Hindu Gains of Learning Act, 1930	Do.

Promulgation of Barwani Sta- Agriculturists' ef Act of 1935.

3. In August 1935 the State Council promulgated the Barwani State Agriculturists' Relief Act. This has proved to be far-reaching in its effects on the permanent welfare of the agriculturists. This legislation has been fully described in Chapter VI.

Social Laws.

4. The following two important social laws were passed by the State Council on the 19th November, 1937:

Social Legisla-
tion.

- (1) The Barwani State Prohibition of Marriages between Old men and Minor girls Act of 1937. This Act prohibits a marriage between a male of the age of 45 or above and a girl who is under 18 years of age. The Act is reproduced in Appendix III.
- (2) The Barwani State Nukta Restriction Act of 1937 (reproduced in Appendix III). This measure is described in Chapter VI on 'The Barwani State Agriculturists' Relief Act.'

5. The following British Indian Social Enactments were applied to the State :—

Name of Enactment.	Council Resolu- tion No. under which applied.
1. The Special Marriage Act, 1872	7 of 1939.
2. The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 ..	Do.
3. The Arya Marriage Validation Act, 1937 ..	Do.
4. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 ..	Do.
5. The Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850 ..	82 of 1939.
6. The Hindu Women's Remarriage Act, 1856 ..	Do.
7. The Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act, 1937	Do.

6. Other Laws and Rules promulgated were :—

Other Laws and
Rules.

Laws and Rules.	Council Resolu- tion No. under which applied.
1. Registration of Arms Rules	50 of 1932.
2. Rules regarding the supply, stock and sale of stamps	22 of 1934.
3. Rules governing the conduct of persons holding special or general powers of attorney ..	24 of 1934.
4. Rules for regulating compulsory labour ..	32 of 1936.
5. Registration of Foreigners' Rules ..	48 of 1939.
6. Foreigners Ordinance	71 of 1939.
7. Foreigners Order, 1939	Do.
8. Enemy Foreigners Order, 1939	Do.
9. Defence of India Ordinance, 1939	72 of 1939.
10. Defence of India Rules	Do.

7. As it was found that the provisions of the Insolvency Act were being misused and undue advantage was being taken thereof by many indebted persons, the Council ordered, under their Resolution No. 17, dated the 17th August 1930, that no insolvency petition should be entertained or insolvency proceedings taken in future and that instead the provisions of the C. P. Code in the case of judgment-debtors who are unable to pay their debts through poverty should be followed.

8. The Workmen's Breach of Contract Act of 1916 was repealed on the 12th August, 1938.

Administrative Reforms.

**Reorganization
of the judicial
courts.**

9. Three of the important Perganas of the State were without any First Class Magistrate residing therein, and the civil jurisdiction of the Munsiffs was confined to suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value. This entailed great hardship to litigants and witnesses who had to come to Barwani from long distances for cases exceeding the civil and criminal jurisdiction of those Munsiffs and Magistrates. All succession certificate cases arising in all parts of the State had also to come to Barwani. Most of the Munsiffs and Magistrates having no education in law were not at all qualified for the posts which they held. To obviate these and other difficulties the non-qualified Munsiffs were replaced by carefully selected graduates in law and thereafter all Pergana Munsiffs were invested with the powers of a First Class Magistrate and their civil jurisdiction was extended to suits up to the value of Rs. 5,000. This measure was much appreciated and has considerably helped the prompt disposal of judicial business throughout the State.

**Jurisdiction of
civil and revenue
courts defined.**

10. The jurisdiction in Civil, Revenue and Municipal matters not having been well defined, many disputes of a purely civil nature were dealt with, and very unsatisfactorily too, by revenue officials or municipal authorities. To remedy this evil, the State Council sharply defined and demarcated the respective jurisdictions of Civil, Revenue and Municipal courts. As instances of cases in regard to agricultural holdings thus taken away from the jurisdiction of the revenue courts can be cited the following :—

- (1) Cases of ejectment and recovery of possession.
- (2) Cases of partition of an estate.
- (3) Cases of redemption and foreclosure of mortgages.
- (4) Cases of cancellation and termination of leases.
- (5) Cases of recovery of rent.
- (6) Cases of inheritance and succession.

11. The execution of civil decrees was in the hands of Revenue officials, with the result that justice in this important direction was very tardy and in some cases was miscarried altogether. Civil decrees obtained after years of costly litigation had thus remained futile and nugatory. This was a crying evil and the State Council, therefore, defined, at the earliest opportunity, the respective jurisdictions of the civil and revenue courts in the matter of execution, so as to bring the work of execution of civil decrees in the State into line with that obtaining in British India and progressive Indian States.

Registration.

12. An important reform effected in regard to registration was the annulment of the rule which required subordinate courts and other authorities to obtain the previous sanction of the Durbar before registering the documents presented by the public. The result is that cases of registration are now promptly disposed of. This has removed a great hardship and inconvenience caused to the public by the former practice.

**The Prosecut-
ing Department.**

13. Another important reform was the establishment and organization of an efficient prosecuting department in which there are at present three well qualified Law-Graduates. This department did not exist formerly and the work of conducting

the prosecution in criminal cases was being done by Police officers. It was most objectionable, indeed, to continue the old practice of allowing Police officers to conduct the prosecution in cases investigated by themselves and in many cases the defence pleaders stoutly and rightly protested against that practice, the necessity for which has now ceased owing to the creation of the prosecuting department.

Courts.

14. The following is a list of the courts in the State as they existed after the reorganization of the Judicial Department :—

**Constitution of
the Courts.**

- (1) THE HUZUR COURT which exercises the powers of a High Court is the final Court of appeal in Civil, Criminal, Revenue, Municipal and Miscellaneous matters. It is presided over by the President of the State Council, Sir Harilal Gosalia, who is an M.A., LL.B., of thirty years' Judicial experience in British Indian Service.
- (2) THE DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURT is the first court of appeal in both civil and criminal cases and also the original court in all Sessions cases. In civil cases it is the original court in suits exceeding Rs.5,000 in value. Rai Saheb M. S. Dutt Chowdhari, B.A., LL.B., who is an officer of 16 years' standing in the Judicial Department, is the District and Sessions Judge.
- (3) The Munsiff-Magistrate Court, Barwani.
- (4) The Munsiff-Magistrate Court, Anjar.
- (5) The Munsiff-Magistrate Court, Rajpur.
- (6) The Munsiff-Magistrate Court, Khetia.
- (7) The Munsiff-Magistrate Court, Silawad.

15. At the commencement of the minority administration there were heavy arrears of cases pending in all the courts and for the first few months the courts were entirely occupied with clearing the arrears. In the Huzur Court (the court of the Dewan and President of State Council) the number of pending appeals, at the beginning of the first year of the Minority Administration, was as large as 536. As the President of the Council was at the beginning entirely engrossed in other important matters, particularly in the work of settlement of debts for the repayment of which there was a great clamour, the services of an experienced retired officer of British India were obtained as Additional Judge and with his help all arrears were cleared off by the end of September, 1931 when the services of the Additional Judge were dispensed with. Since then the work of the High Court is being carried on entirely by the Dewan and President of the State Council.

**Disposal of
arrears.**

16. Numerous circulars were issued during the period under review by the Dewan and President as a result of which the working and discipline of the State judiciary has been brought into line with that obtaining in British India.

17. The smooth and quick disposal of work in all the courts is reflected in the following table and in the returns of the judicial department reproduced in Appendix V:

Civil Cases.

Year.	No. of cases for disposal.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of disposal.
1930-31	4815	4720	95
1931-32	3240	3157	83
1932-33	3240	3196	44
1933-34	3080	3033	47
1934-35	3620	3520	100
1935-36	2062	1997	65
1936-37	1954	1893	61
1937-38	1926	1795	131
1938-39	1939	1764	175

Criminal Cases.

1930-31 ..	..	1518	1466	52	96·5
1931-32 ..	..	1323	1286	37	97·2
1932-33 ..	..	1258	1238	20	98·4
1933-34 ..	..	1175	1149	26	97·7
1934-35 ..	..	1205	1155	50	95·8
1935-36 ..	..	1515	1467	48	96·8
1936-37 ..	..	1651	1596	55	96·6
1937-38 ..	..	1387	1272	115	91·6
1938-39 ..	..	1656	1548	108	93·5

New buildings.

18. The following new buildings for law courts were constructed during the period under review:—

Name of building.	Year in which completed.	Cost Rs.
1. Law Courts building, Barwani ..	..	53,894
2. Anjar Katchery	1936	48,434
3. Silawad Katchery	1936	46,747
4. Rajpur Katchery	1939	43,958

A new building for the judicial court and other offices at Khetia, estimated to cost Rs. 27,394, is under construction.

CHAPTER VI.

THE BARWANI STATE AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT, 1935.

1. A measure of far reaching importance was the promulgation by the State Council in August 1935 of the Barwani State Agriculturists' Relief Act, an Act intended to afford relief to the indebted peasantry of the State. There is no doubt that the appalling indebtedness of the cultivators is the root cause of many social and economic evils. Owing to heavy indebtedness the cultivator is seized with despair and does not look upon his annual produce as his own and, therefore, does not care to improve the soil, for he knows that however good the harvest may be, after the Durbar assessment is paid, he will be confronted with an army of vultures in the shape of his decree-holders and that all that will be left to him will be a starving maintenance. This was the condition of affairs in Barwani State a few years ago. So the State Council decided that such a disastrous situation could only be met by a drastic remedy, and hence the legislation referred to above. The Act (which is reproduced in Appendix III) enjoins, despite any oral or written agreement between the parties, a strict scrutiny, by the civil courts, of the accounts of a money-lender in a suit or proceeding in execution of a decree against an agriculturist debtor from the commencement of his dealings with the latter and strictly limits the decree, by way of principal, to such amounts as are found on scrutiny to have been *actually* advanced, and to an equivalent amount by way of interest which should not be at a rate higher than 12 per cent. per annum in any case. Another important provision of the Act which cuts the evil at its root is Section 16 of the Act which runs as follows :—

“Where a creditor files a suit against an agriculturist such suit shall in future include all outstanding debts due to him by the agriculturist-defendant on all his accounts with the same creditor. Any claim due on any account with the same creditor not so included in any suit instituted after the publication of this Act in the State Gazette shall be deemed to have been permanently waived.”

Only good and genuine claims against agriculturist debtors have a chance to succeed under the Act. The introduction of this measure has met with wide approbation inside as well as outside the State. The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Robson, then Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, paid, on the occasion of the opening of the Law Courts building in Barwani on the 2nd December 1935, a glowing tribute to the State Council for introducing this measure. “I am very pleased,” he said, “to hear of the bold experiment made by the Council in promulgating an Agriculturists' Relief Act to protect the often illiterate cultivators from the wiles of the money-lender. The working of this progressive measure will be watched with keen interest not only here but in other States of Central India as well, and I feel confident that the Barwani Durbar will have every reason to be satisfied with the result.”

2. We have carefully watched the effects of the operation of this Act for the last 4 years and as a result found that the money-lenders' blood-sucking exploitation of the agriculturists was in reality far more atrocious than we had ever anticipated before the

**Promulgation
of the Act.**

**Effects of op-
eration of the Act.**

Act was brought into force. In the course of the operation of the Act it was found, on scrutiny of accounts according to the provisions of the Act, that the money-lenders had in many cases already received 3 or 4 times the principal amount advanced and were yet claiming quite as much as they had already received or even more, and such claims were supported by bonds executed by their illiterate debtors and in numerous cases by simple or mortgage decrees. As a result hundreds of such claims were rejected, and hundreds of such decrees, even mortgage decrees, were vacated, and consequently the agriculturists of Barwani State have been almost freed from indebtedness (under bonds and simple or mortgage decrees) to the tune of somewhere between 30 and 40 lakhs of rupees in the course of the last 5 years. The cultivator of Barwani State has regained hope. He is now feeling that he is not a mere beast of burden. The severe depression due to low prices of agricultural produce which is weighing so heavily on cultivators in some other States has not affected Barwani cultivators, and for that happy state of things the agriculturists are in no small measure indebted to this legislation, which has proved to be a real blessing to them.

The difficulties experienced.

3. It will be interesting to mention here the difficulties which the State Council had to face on the introduction of this measure and the ways and means devised to meet them :—

- (1) In the first place, immediately on the introduction of this legislation the judicial income of the State from court fees dropped considerably, because the Act is a serious discouragement to civil litigation which is likely to be infructuous.
- (2) There was a furious opposition from the money-lending class which though small in number is always more influential and vocal than the poor down-trodden agricultural community. The opposition was patiently and tactfully combated without resorting to violent or severe measures.
- (3) An immediate effect of the promulgation of this legislation was the extinction of the credit of the cultivators with private money-lenders. The cultivators after all cannot exist without some agency to advance them temporary loans for all their agricultural requirements such as sinking of new wells and deepening of old ones, construction of new houses and repairs to old ones, purchase of carts and fodder for cattle, purchase of seeds in the sowing season, for defraying weeding charges in the midst of the monsoon and also for maintenance of themselves and their animals for a few months immediately preceding the harvest. For such Taccavi loans to agriculturists, the Durbar are required to advance from the Barwani Bank about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum every year since the introduction of the Act in 1935. The money comes back to the Durbar after the next crops are harvested. The Revenue Department is required to be very prompt, vigilant and honest both in the distribution of the Taccavi loans which are required to be advanced very timely and also in the recovery thereof back at harvest

time. If the loan applications are not promptly dealt with and time is lost in correspondence, the cultivator having lost his credit with private money-lenders and failing to get timely help from the Durbar would altogether fail in cultivation. Similarly the loans having been advanced timely, if they are not recovered at harvest time with great vigilance, the Durbar's money would be locked up, interest would go on mounting, and the following year further money would have to be found for fresh loans, and the Durbar cannot go on finding fresh money *ad infinitum*. If the loans are not recovered promptly at harvest time the money may, in many cases, become irrecoverable after the lapse of three or four years.

4. It will not be that the State Bank or the Durbar will have to advance such Taccavi loans on the same scale for many years to come. The interest on private money-lenders' loans works out at 30 to 40 per cent., and in some cases even at 100 per cent., if we take account of all the numerous methods of swindling which the private money-lender employs, whereas the State Taccavi loans never carry an interest in excess of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum. In a few years the cultivator with his hope revived and with a better heart in his work will begin to save money and will gradually depend less and less on State help by way of loans for his agricultural requirements; and if perchance he gets one or two bumper years and high prices of agricultural produce, he will cease to require any loans from the State.

5. The higher judiciary of the State has to watch the operation of the Act by occasionally calling for files of decided as well as pending regular suits and execution applications.

6. In order that the extinction of the agriculturists' credit with the money-lenders due to the operation of the Act might not weigh very heavily upon the cultivators, the State Council thought it advisable to pass a social legislation entitled The Barwani State Nukta Restriction Act of 1937 (reproduced in Appendix III). The object of this Act is to prohibit extravagance on wasteful caste dinners which are in most cases given by the cultivators not because they really like to feast their own people but due to social tyranny and fear of ex-communication if the caste people are not feasted. The Act makes it easy and possible for unwilling or poor people to escape such wasteful expenditure, as they can then take shelter under the Act in reply to demands from their caste people for being entertained with a feast. Without such social legislation the Durbar would have been required to advance loans to cultivators even for feeding their caste fellows on certain occasions, lest they should be oppressed by social tyranny and fear of ex-communication.

Barwani State
Nukta Restriction
Act, 1937.

7. In conclusion, it may be said that in spite of the difficulties described above the State Council feel happy about the introduction of this legislation, viz., Barwani State Agriculturists' Relief Act, because in the absence of such a measure they could see nothing but perpetual slavery, despair and degradation for the agriculturists who constitute nearly 85 per cent. of the population of the State. The Act has afforded immense relief to the indebted peasantry and brought them hope, cheer and prosperity.

CHAPTER VII.

POLICE AND PRISONS.

(1) Police.

1. Before the commencement of the minority administration, separate units of infantry and body-guards were being maintained on an extravagant scale. They were practically of little use to the State. One of the first acts of the Council by way of curtailing useless expenditure of the State revenue was to abolish these units. Some of the disbanded staff was utilized in strengthening the Police Force of the State which was then quite insufficient for the purpose. 42 foot constables and 7 sowars were thus added to the Police force in the year 1930-31.

Police Stations and Out-posts. 2. There are seven important Police Stations in the State. They are at Barwani, Anjar, Rajpur, Silawad, Pati, Pansemal and Khetia. The number of Police out-posts is 7.

Strength of Police force. 3. The strength of the Police force at the end of the financial year 1938-39 was 308 as against 209 in the year 1929-30. The following table shows the details of increase in the Police force during the period under review :

			1929-30.	1938-39.
1.	Superintendent of Police ..	..	1	1
2.	Assistant Superintendent of Police ..	..	<i>Nil.</i>	1
3.	Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors ..	..	9	11
4.	Head Constables .. ..	..	47	59
5.	Constables .. ..	..	128	194
6.	Sowars including Camel Sowars..	..	18	25
7.	Buglers .. ..	..	1	2
8.	Pipe Bands men ..	..	<i>Nil.</i>	10
9.	Gunners .. ..	..	5	5
Total ..			209	308

4. A new post of Assistant Superintendent of Police was created in 1932-33 to assist the Superintendent of Police. This step has added much to the efficiency of the department. Old and inefficient Sub-Inspectors have been replaced by educated trained men. A thorough inspection of the whole Police force was made by the President of the State Council and all incompetent men were weeded out and replaced by suitable men.

Number of crimes, etc. 5. A regular training has been started for all Police officers, Head Constables and Constables in all kinds of Police work.

6. Necessary statistics regarding crimes, etc., are given in Appendix V.

7. It is gratifying to note that the State remained immune from seditious activities throughout the period under review. It is also a manifestation of the fact that no occasion has arisen for display of disloyalty to the authorities.

8. Three cases of counterfeiting the King's coin were detected and the accused involved were suitably punished.

9. A number of offenders responsible for dacoities committed in the year 1928-29 including the dacoity committed in the village Rakhi were traced and brought to book.

10. During the last nine years 78 accused persons were surrendered to other States and 103 were extradited to this State.

11. An important reform was the introduction of village crime note-book, a book maintained in each village showing the history of persons residing in the village, who have been previously convicted or who belong to criminal tribes.

12. Intensive night patrolling throughout the State was started and persons belonging to criminal tribes were kept under close surveillance with the result that the number of crimes is decreasing.

13. The expenditure over the Police department was as follows :—

Year.	Rs.
1930-31	62,403
1931-32	60,929
1932-33	65,007
1933-34	66,182
1934-35	66,063
1935-36	67,343
1936-37	68,450
1937-38	67,881
1938-39	69,861

14. The following new Police lines and out-posts were constructed during the period under review :—

Name.	Year in which completed.	Cost.
1. Police lines and out-post, Julwania ..	1936	10,736
2. Police lines, Anjar ..	1937	17,632
3. Police lines, Barwani ..	1938	76,678
4. Police lines and out-post, Palsood ..	1938	8,424
5. Police lines, Rajpur ..	1939	23,609

The Police lines constructed at the various places in the State have made it possible to accommodate all the Police employees of those places at one place and to subject them to necessary discipline. Police lines at two other places viz., Pansemal and Khetia estimated to cost Rs. 33,146 and Rs. 28,694 respectively are under construction.

(2) Prisons.

15. There is one Central Jail at Barwani for long term prisoners. There are district prisons which also serve as lock-ups at the Pergana Head Quarters, where convict prisoners can be detained for the maximum period of a week. Formerly, there was one more Jail viz., at Pansemal where convicts sentenced by the Magistrate Court, Khetia, to suffer imprisonment up to one month used to be kept. This was done because of the difficulty in bringing such prisoners to Barwani on account of want of communication between Pansemal and Barwani. Since the construction of a

Expenditure
on Police.

New buildings.

Number.

metalled road in the year 1937 joining Barwani to Pansemal and Khetia a regular Bus Service runs between these places and, therefore, the necessity to maintain a separate Jail at Pansemal has ceased as all such convicts can now be easily brought to Barwani to be kept in the Central Jail. The Jail at Pansemal was, therefore, abolished on 24th August, 1938 and convicts who used to be confined in that Jail were ordered to be brought to the Barwani Central Jail. The advantages secured by this measure are that such prisoners can be subjected to the necessary discipline and given proper training, and the cost of a separate establishment for them has also been obviated.

**The Central
Jail, Barwani.**

16. The institution was thoroughly reorganized during the early years of the period under review. It was placed in direct charge of a qualified Superintendent who was provided with residential quarters near the Jail in the interest of closer supervision. An experienced Inspector of Police was appointed as Jailor and two clerks were posted to assist him in Office work. The untrained, indisciplined and inefficient warders who worked as Jail Guards were replaced by efficient and trained Police constables and made responsible to the Superintendent of Police. After thorough organization of the Jail Staff, the U.P. Jail Manual was ordered to be taken as a guide in the management of the Jail. All labour outside the Jail premises was discontinued as it tended to weaken discipline and afford chances of escape.

**Number of
Prisoners.**

17. The Central Jail provides accommodation for under-trial and convict prisoners of either sex, civil prisoners and lunatics. The average daily number of prisoners was 60 in 1930-31. It grew till the last year of the period under review (1938-39) in which it reached the figure 115. The average daily number of under-trial prisoners has also increased on account of the influx of criminal cases but the expeditious disposal of criminal cases has reduced the average duration of an under-trial prisoner roughly to one week. It has been found that the largest number of prisoners were convicts of petty theft and illicit distillation.

**Jail occupa-
tions.**

18. The Jail in Barwani is not so much a penal establishment as a house of correction. The aim of the authorities is to provide prisoners with training which may serve them to earn an honest living after their release. The prisoners are trained in weaving, making durries and niwars, carpentry and other useful occupations. The Jail has three weaving factories in which carpets, durries, niwars (tapes) and khaddar of various designs are manufactured. It is also equipped with a carpentry shop where durable and excellent articles of furniture are made. The recent appointment of an experienced carpenter has fulfilled a long felt want of a technical instructor in carpentry. Recently, tailoring and pile carpet-making have been introduced. There has been an ever increasing demand for articles manufactured at the Jail during the period under review. The progress in manufacture is reflected in the increased income of the Jail. Some carpets manufactured at the Jail were exhibited at the U. P. Industrial Exhibition held in December 1936 at Lucknow and they were awarded a First Class Silver Medal. There is also a garden attached to the Jail where prisoners are given instruction in improved methods of

agriculture under the guidance of the State Garden Superintendent. The vegetables produced in the Jail Garden are consumed mainly by the Jail population. Some of the prisoners have recently commenced to learn reading and writing.

19. The following table gives the figures of income of the Central Jail, Barwani, for the nine years under review as compared with the income for the year 1929-30, i.e., the year immediately preceding the period under review :—

Year.				Income Rs.
1929-30	..	..	..	1,202
1930-31	..	..	..	3,441
1931-32	..	..	..	3,573
1932-33	..	..	..	4,205
1933-34	..	..	..	4,415
1934-35	..	..	..	3,597
1935-36	..	..	..	4,689
1936-37	..	..	..	5,218
1937-38	..	..	..	4,646
1938-39	..	..	..	4,440

The present income from the Jail is thus nearly four times of what it was in the year previous to the period under review.

20. Food and clothing are given exactly according to the scale prescribed by the U. P. Jail Manual. Prison offences were very few and seldom called for any drastic punishment. The health of the prisoners is being looked after by the Assistant Surgeon of Barwani Hospital as Jail Doctor and cleanliness and sanitation of the Jail premises have always elicited exceptionally good remarks from all visitors of the Jail.

21. Both the security of the prison and the accommodation for the Jail staff as well as the prisoners have been improved since 1930. The following works were carried out in three successive years, their total cost being Rs. 28,487 :—

1. Three new work sheds.
2. A second strong gate.
3. Substitution of the roof of the main Jail building by a corrugated iron sheet roof.
4. A new office and store house.
5. Separate rooms for civil prisoners, under-trials and sick prisoners.
6. Jailer's quarters.
7. Warders' quarters.

Income.

**Food, cloth-
ing, etc.**

**Security of pri-
son and accom-
modation im-
proved.**

The construction of quarters for the Jailer and Warders within the Jail premises has very much facilitated the maintenance of Jail discipline.

22. The requisite statistics concerning the number of convicts admitted, etc., are given in Appendix V.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION.

**Number of
Educational
institutions.**

1. Education is a subject to which the Council have attached great importance. Primary as well as secondary education is free in the State. The number of educational institutions at the end of the period under report as compared with the number in 1929-30 was as follows :—

Institutions.	1929-30.	1938-39.
High School	1	1
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	4	5
Vernacular Schools for boys	15	33
Girls' Schools	3	6
Total ..	23	45

Thus 22 new schools were started during the period under review.

**An important
administrative
change.**

2. An important step on the administrative side of the Department was taken in November 1930. Formerly, the Superintendent of State Education combined in himself the functions of the Head Master of the Victoria High School, Barwani, and the Head of the whole department of Education controlling all the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for boys and girls in different places in the State, which had resulted in the entire neglect of all the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools and had also much interfered with the efficient control of the High School. It was impossible for one man to do justice to either of the two jobs he was doing and particularly the education in the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools was very deplorable. The two combined posts of the Head Master of Victoria High School and the Superintendent of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Education were, therefore, separated on 4th November 1930 and a separate officer was appointed to supervise and control Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Education. The Head Master was thus left free to devote exclusive attention to the management of the High School which thereafter made a considerable progress. The officer appointed to supervise Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Education was designated Inspector of Schools. This reform has added much to the efficiency of the department and its beneficial result is reflected in the increased number of boys and girls who are taking advantage of the educational institutions in the State.

**Increase in the
number of boys
and girls in the
schools.**

3. The number of boys receiving education in the High School and the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools in 1938-39 was 3,211 as against 1,727 in 1929-30. The girls' schools had on their rolls 714 pupils in 1938-39 as against 175 in 1929-30. The total increase in the number of boys and girls receiving education in the State institutions was 2,023 during the period under review which means an increase of about 117 per cent.

4. The Council has steadfastly pursued a liberal policy in the matter of education. Since the year 1930-31, increased provision has been made every year in the State Budget under the head 'Education.' The following table shows the expenditure on education during the past nine years as compared with that obtaining in 1929-30. The 1935-36 figure, it will be noted, is more than double of that in 1929-30 :—

Increased provision for education.

Year.	Expenditure.				
	Rs.				
1929-30	26,739
1930-31	32,388
1931-32	35,685
1932-33	39,426
1933-34	45,194
1934-35	48,735
1935-36	53,553
1936-37	59,654
1937-38	61,899
1938-39	65,037

The increase in expenditure was due to various causes such as (1) opening of 22 new schools, (2) appointment of well qualified male and lady teachers and (3) supply of all modern needs of education.

5. The teaching staff in the High School and the Pergana schools has been strengthened by the employment of qualified men. All the insufficiently qualified teachers in the High School were replaced by experienced graduates. At the end of the Budget year 1938-39, out of the 16 teachers on the staff of the High School 15 were graduates (7 being M.A.s) as against only three graduates in 1930. Similarly, all the untrained and incompetent teachers in the Pergana schools were replaced by men possessing necessary qualifications. With the rapidly increasing number of girls in the girls schools it became necessary to raise the standard of education of the girls by bringing in a superior type of lady teachers. A graduate and trained lady has been appointed Head Mistress and 5 matriculates as assistant teachers in the Fitze Girls' School, Barwani. All other Pergana girls' schools were also provided with experienced, qualified and efficient lady teachers.

Appointment of qualified teachers.

6. Prior to 1930-31, teaching in the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Anjar, Rajpur and Khetia was limited to the Upper Primary classes only. During the period under report the school at Anjar was raised to the standard of a Vernacular final school and the schools at Rajpur and Khetia to the Pre-Upper Middle class. The opening of higher classes at these places has been hailed by the people as a most beneficial step, as before this they had to send their children to Barwani or some other distant place for further education.

The Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Introduction of Hindi language.

7. The language generally spoken by the people and that in vogue in the Courts and Offices of the State is 'Hindi.' The language taught in all the schools except in those of the Pansemal Pergana is also Hindi while Marathi and not Hindi was being taught in the schools in the last named Pergana. In order to remove this anomaly the Durbar ordered under their Memorandum No. 2326, dated the 13th February 1939, the introduction of 'Hindi' in place of 'Marathi' in all the schools in the Pansemal Pergana. This change has been much appreciated by the people of that Pergana.

8. The number of candidates for the High School Examination rose from 9 in 1930 to 41 in 1939.

9. The attendance of boys at out-door games and field sports has been made compulsory.

Scholarships.

10. In 1933-34 a new sub-head 'Scholarships' was opened in the budget for education. The Durbar gives scholarships to the extent of Rs. 6,000 a year to deserving students in order to enable them to receive liberal education in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Agriculture or any other branch of knowledge or industry after passing the High School Examination.

At present the following scholarships are being paid to Barwani students for higher studies in the different branches of knowledge :—

Subject.		Number of scholarships.	
Arts .. .. .. ..	..	11	
Science .. .. .. ..	..	2	
Medicine .. .. .. ..	..	2	
Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering .. .. .. ..	..	4	
Commerce .. .. .. ..	..	5	
Agriculture .. .. .. ..	..	1	
Total .. .. .. ..	..	25	

} Some of Rs. 30, some of Rs. 20 and some of Rs. 15 per mensem.

Besides these, the following scholarships of a total value of about Rs. 4,000 are being paid to local girl students :—

	Number of scholarships.	
1. For higher studies after passing Matriculation.	1	Of Rs. 25 per mensem.
2. For training in Nursing ..	15	Some of Rs. 20, some of Rs. 12 and some of Rs. 10 per mensem.
3. For girls studying in the local High School.	14	Of Rs. 5 per mensem each.
4. Merit scholarships in the different Girls' schools.	29	....
5. Pauper scholarships	2	....

11. The Durbar also spends Rs. 3,500 annually over the boarding, lodging and education of 28 poor and deserving students studying in State schools and of 15 orphans in the Maharani Dhankunvarba Orphanage at Barwani.

School Buildings.

12. The increase in the number of pupils in the various schools brought home to the Council the need for increased provision for accommodation. It has been the aim of the Council to provide suitable buildings for housing the schools at the head quarters and in the mofussil. The following is the list of schools provided with new buildings during the period under review :—

New buildings
for the schools.

Name of the School.	Year in which completed.	Cost Rs.
1. Anglo-Vernacular School, Khetia ..	1931	11,791
2. Vernacular School, Julwania ..	1932	1,200
3. Anglo-Vernacular School, Rajpur ..	1933	9,298
4. Victoria High School, Barwani ..	1935	80,728
5. Anglo-Vernacular School, Anjar ..	1935	39,073
6. Anglo-Vernacular School, Palsood ..	1936	9,712
7. Fitze Girls' School, Barwani ..	1938	43,771
8. Vernacular School, Mandwara ..	1939	11,050
9. Vernacular School, Borlai ..	1939	3,954
10. Vernacular School, Surana ..	1939	2,228
11. Vernacular School, Taloon ..	1939	2,208
12. Additions to Indrajit Boarding House ..	..	6,676

In other places the existing buildings were thoroughly repaired.

13. Owing to a further increase in the number of students even the new building of the High School proved insufficient. In November 1938, 75 students of class V of that school were, therefore, transferred to the A. V. School building and the preparatory classes A & B of the latter school have been accommodated in the old Girls' School building.

Boarding Houses and Orphanage.

14. There are two Boarding Houses and one Orphanage in the State. The Boarding House at Barwani is known as the 'Indrajit Boarding House.' The Orphanage is named 'The Maharani Dhankunvarba Orphanage.' The Head Master, Victoria High School, is the Superintendent of the Boarding House and the Orphanage. The other Boarding House is at Anjar and was started in the year 1932. Since 1930, the Indrajit Boarding House is becoming more and more popular as can be judged from the increase in the number of its inmates. At the end of the financial year 1938-39 the number of the boarders was 67 as against only 17 in 1929-30.

Indrajit Board-
ing House and
Maharani Dhan-
kunvarba Orpha-
nage.

15. The requisite statistics are given in Appendix V.

CHAPTER IX.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Medical Institutions.

1. The importance of medical relief was recognized by the Council of Administration and effective steps have been taken to extend and popularize it throughout the State. The State maintained 2 first class and 6 second class hospitals and 3 dispensaries during the period under review. There is also one Veterinary Hospital at Barwani. A new dispensary was opened in February 1939 at Talwada Deb which is a growing village of the State.

Appointment of qualified doctors.

2. A well qualified Assistant Surgeon (a medical graduate of Calcutta University) was appointed in October 1931 to cope with the increased work in the Barwani Hospital and to assist the State Surgeon who has often to be out on tour inspecting the dispensaries in the State. A second Assistant Surgeon, also a medical graduate, was added in the year 1939. The policy of the Council is to provide adequate medical aid within easy reach of all people of the State. Five qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons were added to the Medical staff during the period under report, replacing some of the unqualified men (compounders) who were in charge of the Pergana dispensaries. The Council is definitely against the system of putting Compounders in charge of medical dispensaries.

Number of in and out-patients and of operations.

3. The fact that Medical relief in the State received great impetus as well as increased popularity during this period is evidenced by the remarkable increase in the number of patients who availed of the facilities provided by the State institutions. The total number of patients treated in 1938-39 was 1,45,466 as against 90,910 in 1929-30. The following table gives the number of patients treated during each year of the period under review as compared with that in 1929-30 :—

Year.		Number of out-patients.	Number of in-patients.
1929-30	.. .. .. ..	90,593	317
1930-31	.. .. .. ..	1,01,729	388
1931-32	.. .. .. ..	1,17,838	527
1932-33	.. .. .. ..	1,34,552	752
1933-34	.. .. .. ..	1,25,270	851
1934-35	.. .. .. ..	1,36,849	1,270
1935-36	.. .. .. ..	1,30,295	1,380
1936-37	.. .. .. ..	1,33,423	1,662
1937-38	.. .. .. ..	1,43,530	2,114
1938-39	.. .. .. ..	1,43,555	1,911

4. The number of operations performed during each year was as under :—

Year.	NUMBER OF OPERATIONS.		
	Major.	Minor.	Total.
1929-30	..	120	2,243
1930-31	..	115	2,661
1931-32	..	180	3,365
1932-33	..	312	3,311
1933-34	..	334	3,114
1934-35	..	314	3,053
1935-36	..	270	3,164
1936-37	..	299	2,930
1937-38	..	226	3,057
1938-39	..	272	3,964
			4,236

These figures show the increased confidence of the people in the medical institutions of the State.

5. To cope with the increasing demand, the provision under medical relief in the budget has been gradually increased. The following table shows the expenditure on medical relief during the period under review, as compared with that of the year 1929-30 :—

Increased provision for Medical relief.

Year.	Expenditure.		
	Rs.		
1929-30	32,543
1930-31	37,139
1931-32	40,310
1932-33	39,462
1933-34	43,133
1934-35	43,975
1935-36	43,772
1936-37	53,523
1937-38	59,264
1938-39	61,730

6. One of the most important new measures of 'medical relief' was the provision for proper medical aid to women. The new Women's Hospital, Barwani, constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,04,333 in the year 1935-36, has been placed in charge of a well experienced and well-qualified Lady Doctor who is an M.B.,B.S. (Bom.), and L.M. (Dublin). The other staff comprises one Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon who is an L.M.P. (Agra), a Matron, and ten nurses. The Hospital has also been equipped with all modern instruments and furniture at a cost of about Rs. 25,000. The institution has removed a long-standing need of the place and has proved from its very inception a great boon to women and children who come there for medical relief from far and near. The number of patients treated since the opening of the Hospital in December 1936 upto 30th September 1939 was as follows :—

Provision for proper medical aid to women.

Year.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
From 1st December 1936 upto 30th September 1937	..	334
1937-38	..	570
1938-39	..	528
		6,940
		10,426
		8,927

The number of operations performed and that of delivery case were :—

Year.		Major operations.	Minor operations.	Delivery cases.
From 1st December 1936 upto				
30th September 1937 ..	..	6	52	99
1937-38 .. .. ..	..	23	59	165
1938-39 .. .. ..	..	8	33	155

Training for examination in nursing is also given in this Hospital and at present there are 15 local women candidates receiving such training.

Veterinary Aid.

7. Not only has an adequate provision been made for the medical relief of human beings but animals which are the wealth of peasantry have not been neglected. A reform of great importance was the adequate arrangements for proper veterinary aid. The allotment to the veterinary department in the State budget is now more than four times of what it was in the year 1929-30. The new Veterinary Hospital constructed in the year 1938 at a cost of Rs.24,054 has been placed in the charge of a well qualified Veterinary graduate and the hospital has been equipped with all modern instruments. 4 Veterinary Compounders were trained at this Hospital during the last year and they now assist the Veterinary Doctor in his work. The Veterinary Doctor and his Assistants undertake periodical tours throughout the State.

8. Modern and scientific method was introduced in the year 1936-37 for castration of animals and castration is done free. The number of castrations performed in the year 1938-39 was 548 as against nil in the year 1929-30.

9. The Veterinary Doctor was deputed to Lahore in November 1937 for obtaining special training in the treatment of rinderpest. As a preventive measure against rinderpest prophylactic inoculation has been started on a mass scale throughout the State. The total number of inoculations done during the three years from 1936-37 to 1938-39 was 8,342 as against nil in the year 1929-30.

10. The number of in and out-patients treated and that of operations performed by the Veterinary department during the period under review as well as in the year 1929-30 was as follows :—

Year.		No. of in-patients.	No. of out-patients.	Operations.
1929-30 .. .. ..	..	.. Nil	1,467	Nil
1930-31 .. .. ..	..	.. Nil	2,814	Nil
1931-32 .. .. ..	..	.. Nil	3,535	Nil
1932-33 .. .. ..	..	.. Nil	3,638	Nil
1933-34 .. .. ..	..	.. 13	3,663	3
1934-35 .. .. ..	..	.. 7	3,725	33
1935-36 .. .. ..	..	.. 44	2,979	102
1936-37 .. .. ..	..	.. 57	11,716	172
1937-38 .. .. ..	..	.. 110	7,823	289
1938-39 .. .. ..	..	.. 126	12,679	214

11. The construction of a new ward, *viz.*, Sir B. J. Glancy Medical and Surgical Ward in the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Barwani, has proved very useful. During the year 1938-39, 1,120 persons took advantage of the wards in that Hospital as in-patients, the daily average number of in-patients being 59.16 as against 16 in the year 1929-30.

12. The old ill-ventilated ward in the Barwani Hospital was thoroughly overhauled and improved.

13. The compound wall raised round the Barwani Hospital in the year 1932-33 has not only ensured a peaceful atmosphere in the premises of the Hospital but at the same time advanced the beauty of the Hospital preserves.

14. The vaccination work carried out during the period was as follows :—

Year.			Number of persons vaccinated.	Number successful.
1929-30	..	..	5,010	4,980
1930-31	..	..	4,069	4,029
1931-32	..	..	4,277	4,277
1932-33	..	..	4,413	4,413
1933-34	..	..	4,631	4,477
1934-35	..	..	5,697	5,566
1935-36	..	..	4,019	3,968
1936-37	..	..	4,370	4,334
1937-38	..	..	4,645	4,645
1938-39	..	..	4,833	4,833

15. Mention must be made of the epidemic of cholera which broke out in a virulent form twice during the period under review, once in June 1937 in the Pansemal Pergana and again in August 1938. The infection was brought each time by people who came from the villages of British India adjoining the Pansemal Pergana of the State. Subsequently the epidemic spread in the Anjar and Rajpur Perganas also. Meningitis also broke out in two villages of the State in April 1937. Proper preventive and curative measures were promptly taken and the epidemics were brought under control before they could take a serious form. The cost incurred on curative and preventive measures in this connection was Rs.4,003 in the year 1936-37 and Rs.3,107 in the year 1937-38.

16. Malaria has been the most common disease in the State. Realizing the necessity of preventing this disease, the Council introduced a new sub-head "Free distribution of Quinine" in the Medical Budget since the year 1930-31. Quinine worth Rs.300 is distributed free among the people throughout the State every year. This measure has proved a great boon to the people and gone a long way in combating the disease.

17. There is a leprosy clinic at Barwani. In the year 1936-37 a leprosy survey was carried out in the different parts of the State at the instance of the British Empire Leprosy Association. The State Surgeon and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons were deputed to Calcutta for training in the treatment of leprosy.

**B. J. Glancy
Ward.**

Vaccination.

Epidemics.

**Free distribu-
tion of quinine.**

Leprosy Clinic.

Anti-rabic Treatment.

18. Barwani has been made a centre for anti-rabic treatment since the year 1935-36. The number of patients treated was as follows :—

Year.						Number of patients treated.
1935-36	..	..	..	..	..	39
1936-37	..	..	..	..	..	15
1937-38	..	..	..	..	..	17
1938-39	..	..	..	..	..	20

The treatment proved successful in all the cases.

New Buildings.

19. The following is a list of important new buildings constructed for the State Hospitals :—

	Name.	Year in which completed.	Cost Rs.
1.	Operation theatre in the K. E. M. Hospital, Barwani	1932	8,600
2.	Compound wall for the K. E. M. Hospital, Barwani	1933	2,140
3.	Sir B. J. Glancy Medical and Surgical Ward in the K. E. M. Hospital, Barwani	1933	23,013
4.	Quarters for two Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Compounders at the K. E. M. Hospital, Barwani	1933	6,173
5.	Victoria Jubilee Women's Hospital, Barwani	1936	1,04,333
6.	The Maharani Tejkunverba Veterinary Hospital, Barwani	1938	24,054

20. The table No. XVIII in Appendix V gives an idea of the work of the Medical Department done during the period under review.

CHAPTER X.

ABOLITION OF OR REDUCTION IN CERTAIN TAXES.

1. An important work which the State Council performed during the past 9 years of Minority Administration was the abolition of or reduction in certain taxes which were very detrimental to the interests of the cultivators and other classes of people, and were also sources of great harassment to them. Such taxes were either abolished or reduced as follows :—

I. Taxes which affected Agriculturists.

(1) Before the 16th October 1930 there existed an almost prohibitive duty of Rs. 9 per Boz on the export of unpressed cotton from the Nerbudda and Satpura divisions. This duty was one of the terms of the monopoly granted by the Durbar in the year 1924 to one Seth Jagannath Narayan of Indore for a cotton press at Anjar where all the cotton of those divisions had to be pressed whether the cultivators liked it or not. The imposition of this penal duty was very unfair and unjust to the cultivators, cotton traders and others and operated as a serious restraint on trade inasmuch as it deprived the cotton growers of the freedom to sell their produce at the best price and in the best market. It also put them to an unnecessary and heavy burden in the shape of cartage, etc. The imposition of the prohibitive duty had thus deprived the poor cultivators of their legitimate profit only to enrich the owner of the press. The Council, therefore, ordered, in the very first year of their coming into office, a reduction in the duty from Rs. 9 to Rs. 4-3-0 per Boz with effect from 16th October 1930. (Council Resolution No. 39 dated 16-10-1930). Similarly the export duty on pressed cotton was reduced from Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 per pressed bale (Council Resolution No. 10 dated 19-11-1934) and the duty on the export of unginned cotton was reduced from Rs. 12 to Rs. 6 per Mani for Jalgone Division in order to enable the cotton growers of that division to sell their cotton at favourable rates in the best market available. (Council Resolution No. 49 dated the 1st September 1934.)

(2) An anomalous practice prevailed at Khetia under which cotton imported in Khetia from outside the State for the purpose of ginning was allowed to be exported on payment of a nominal duty of Re. 0-4-0 per cart-load, but if such cotton was purchased by any local trader of Khetia and then exported, an export duty of Rs. 3 per Boz was charged. This had considerably militated against the proper development of cotton trade at Khetia. The invidious distinction was, therefore, abolished under Council Resolution No. 28, dated 3-2-31.

(3) Owing to a drop in the prices of grain there was a general request for corresponding reduction in the rates of export duty on grain without which merchants and cultivators found it difficult to export and obtain a good return for their commodities. Business was practically at a stand-still on account of the prohibitive duties and the revenue under 'customs' also suffered a great deal. In

**Reduction in
duty on the ex-
port of cotton.**

**Reduction in
duty on export
of food grain.**

view of these circumstances the export duty on wheat, millet, gram and other food grain was reduced by 75 per cent. (Council Resolutions Nos. 30, 22 and 8 dated respectively the 6th February 1931, 29th April 1932 and 14th November 1933.) This had a very healthy effect on trade and on the State Revenue and also proved very beneficial to cultivators. The following table gives the reductions thus ordered :—

Serial No.	Article.		Former duty	Present duty
			per maund.	per maund.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1.	Wheat ..	..	1 0 0	0 3 0
2.	Gram ..	..	1 0 0	0 3 0
3.	Jowar ..	..	0 12 0	0 1 6
4.	Bajra ..	..	0 12 0	0 3 0
5.	Maize ..	..	0 12 0	0 3 0
6.	Pulse (Tuar) ..	..	1 0 0	0 4 0
7.	Other food grain ..	..	0 12 0	0 3 0
8.	Sesame ..	..	1 0 0	0 6 0
9.	Ghee ..	..	5 0 0	2 8 0

(4) The Council ordered from time to time a reduction or restoration of customs duty on cotton seeds and other articles as the circumstances warranted.

Abolition of duty on import of bullocks and agricultural machinery.

(5) In order that the agriculturists of the State may easily renew their live-stock and improve cultivation, the duty on bullocks and male calves of a cow imported by a *bona fide* agriculturist of the State was abolished. (Council Resolution No. 48 dated 18-2-1933.) Similarly the duty on agricultural machinery was done away with. (Council Resolution No. 94 dated 23-8-1933.) The duty on cattle exported in exchange of bullocks and calves was also abolished. (Council Resolution No. 7 dated the 7th November 1933.)

Abolition of duty on import of fodder.

(6) The duty of Re. 1 per cart-load on the import of fodder was abolished altogether. (Council Resolution No. 69 dated the 13th September 1939.) The duty on the export of field fodder was reduced from Re. 1 to Re. 0-8-0 per cart-load. (Council Resolution No. 8 dated the 14th November 1933.)

II. Other Taxes.

Abolition of and reduction in certain other duties.

(1) To put the owner of the cotton pressing factory at Khetia on an equitable footing with the press owners at Shahada, a village in the adjoining British Indian territory, the royalty on pressed cotton was reduced from Re. 1 to Re. 0-7-0 per bale for the Jalgone division. At the same time a reasonable rate *viz.*, Rs. 4-10-0 per bale was fixed as pressing charges. (Council Resolution No. 27 dated the 3rd February 1931.) But for the reduction in the rate of royalty, the pressing factory would have been closed, which would have resulted in a great inconvenience and loss to cultivators and traders and would have also adversely affected the State income.

(2) In the interest of local drovers the duty on the export of bullocks, cows and other animals was reduced as follows under Council Resolution No. 8 dated the 14th November 1933:—

	From	To
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bullocks .. ..	..10	per head. 2 per head.
2. Cows .. ..	..20	,, 5,,
3. Female calves of cow ..	.. 7	,, 2,,
4. Sheep & Goats ..	.. 0-3-0	<i>per rupee value.</i> 0-4-0 <i>per head.</i>
5. Fowls .. ..	.. 0-6-0	per head. 0-1-6 per head.

(3) As the price of hides and all leather material fell considerably, the duty on hides exported from the State was reduced from Re. 0-12-0 to Re. 0-4-0 per hide and the duty on hides locally consumed was reduced from Re. 0-6-0 to Re. 0-2-0 per hide with effect from 2nd January 1936. Similarly, the export duty on motes made of hides was reduced first from Rs. 1-8-0 per mote to Re. 1 and then to Re. 0-6-0 per mote. (Council Resolution No. 9 dated 2nd January 1936).

(4) Under the practice formerly prevailing in the State certain sub-castes among the Mussalmans *viz.*, Manihars, Nilgars, Rangrej and Lohars were required to pay Kazat tax (Marriage tax) at the rate of Rs. 3 per marriage solemnized in their caste, while the tax levied on other sub-castes of Mussalmans was only rupee one per marriage. This was unfair. The tax in the case of the first mentioned sub-castes was, therefore, reduced from Rs. 3 to rupee one. (Council Resolution No. 10 dated 7th January 1936).

(5) The Import duty on fuel wood was reduced from one rupee to Re. 0-4-0 per cart-load. (Council Resolution No. 54 dated the 19th August 1939).

(6) The duty on the import of timber was reduced from Rs. 6 to Rs. 2 per cart-load. (Council Resolution No. 69 dated 13th September 1939).

(7) The import duty on the following articles was altogether abolished under Council Resolution No. 69 dated the 13th September 1939 :—

(1) Leaves of Sag and Sindhi, (2) Temru leaves and fruit, (3) Khirni, (4) Sitaful, (5) Boulders, (6) Kerans, (7) Gum, (8) Charoli, (9) Hides, (10) Bamboos, (11) Thorns, (12) Nirgoor, (13) Honey, (14) Coal and (15) Imarati (building) stones.

(8) The tax '*Jagli*' which was being recovered at half an anna per cart from cartmen who halted at certain places in the State was abolished. (Council Resolutions Nos. 41 and 66 dated respectively the 7th September 1937 and 11th September 1939).

(9) Formerly a tax named '*Zadai*' was charged at the rate of one anna per cart transporting goods to a marketing place within the Municipal limits of a town. Similarly one other tax '*Bajar Baithak*' used to be recovered @ $\frac{1}{2}$ anna to one anna per shop from vendors of small quantities of grain and vegetables on weekly bazar days. The income from these taxes went to the Municipalities concerned. Though these taxes afforded a ready source of revenue, their defects were, firstly their incidence was far from being precise and regulated, secondly they told heavily on the agriculturists and poor traders and thirdly the methods employed by the contractors of these taxes for their realization were found to be harassing and objectionable. The State Council, therefore, abolished these taxes throughout the State with effect from 1-10-1939 and to make up the consequent loss of income to the Municipalities, ordered a levy of an additional 1/16th of the Sayer duty payable on the import of goods at each customs Naka. (Council Resolution No. 66 dated the 11th September 1939).

(10) As in July 1939 scarcity of fodder was felt on account of a long drought, the duty on the extraction of Anjan leaves used as fodder removed from the reserved forests by head-loads was abolished and that on leaves removed by cart-loads was reduced from Re. 0-6-0 to Re. 0-3-0 per cart for a period of 2 months under Council Resolution No. 45 dated the 28th July 1939.

CHAPTER XI.

LAND REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(i) LAND ADMINISTRATION.

1. Divisions for the purpose of Administrative Control :—

For administrative purposes the State is divided into four Perganas each in charge of a Kamasdar. They are Anjar, Rajpur, Silawad and Pansemal. Besides, there are three touring Assistant Kamasdars in charge of sub-divisions *viz.* one at Barwani (in Nerbudda Division) another at Pati (in Satpura Division) and the third one at Niwali (in Jalgone Division).

Land Adminis-
tration.

2. Number of Villages :—The total number of villages in the State at the end of the year 1938-39 was 342 including 16 Jagir villages.

3. Tenure :—The tenure prevailing in the State is Ryotwari. The tenants have been granted permanent occupancy rights with certain limitations regarding transfer of holdings.

4. Rainfall and its effects :—The average rainfall in Jalgone Division varies from 25 to 35 inches and that for the other Divisions varies from 18 to 25 inches. On the whole both the Rabi and Kharif crops were fairly satisfactory during the years under report.

5. Area controlled by the Revenue Department :—

(1) The total area controlled by the Revenue Department is 413,025 acres and the sub-joined statement shows the cultivated and non-cultivated areas in the State during the first and last years of the report.

Year.	Cultivated. (acres)	Non-cultivated. (acres)		Total. (acres)
		Culturable	Waste.	
1930-31 279,515	19,750	113,760	413,025	
1938-39 288,602	10,663	113,760	413,025	

Thus 9,087 acres of non-cultivated culturable land were brought under cultivation during the period under report.

(2) Area under Kharif and Rabi crops during the year 1938-39 was 235,878 and 57,092 acres respectively.

**Revenue
Demand and
Realizations.**

6. Revenue Demand and Realizations :—The under-mentioned figures would show the yearwise figures of demand and recoveries during the period under review :—

Recoveries.

Year.	Year's fixed demand.	Recovery towards the year's fixed demand.	Recovery of arrears of previous years.	Total recovery during the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1930-31	3,87,989	3,22,885	27,079	3,49,964
1931-32	3,98,622	3,36,915	48,818	3,85,733
1932-33	3,93,187	3,52,641	68,970	4,21,611
1933-34	3,94,731	3,76,768	53,430	4,30,198
1934-35	3,94,034	3,86,017	36,009	4,22,026
1935-36	3,92,696	3,88,793	20,140	4,08,933
1936-37	4,06,108	3,95,262	18,253	4,13,515
1937-38	4,07,871	4,02,438	5,581	4,08,019
1938-39	4,09,519	4,01,143	5,872	4,07,015

(ii) AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Taccavi.

7. Taccavi :—The Durbar distributed Taccavi on a liberal scale among the cultivators for all productive purposes, *viz.* purchase of seeds, bullocks, carts, manure, sinking of wells, deepening of wells, weeding, etc. Besides this, loans were advanced to cultivators also from the Panchayati Gulla Fund which is a co-operative credit fund of the agriculturists but is controlled by the State. Soon after the commencement of the present administration in the year 1929-30 Taccavi to the extent of Rs. 25,000 was distributed among needy cultivators. The amounts of Taccavi loans granted from the State and Panchayati Gulla Fund during the subsequent nine years were :—

	Rs.
1930-31	9,410
1931-32	17,555
1932-33	25,469
1933-34	20,807
1934-35	28,571
1935-36	1,03,721
1936-37	98,820
1937-38	1,20,285
1938-39	1,60,961

The amounts thus advanced together with interest were all recovered at the next following harvest time so that they have all been repaid. This is a proof—if any proof were wanted—of the improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturists as a result of the ameliorative measures adopted by the Council. The promulgation of the Barwani State Agriculturists' Relief Act in August, 1935 discouraged money-lenders from easily advancing loans to agriculturists and, therefore, Taccavi had to be liberally advanced at low rate of interest during the last four years. In the interest of the agriculturists the rate of interest on Taccavi advances from

Panchayati Gulla Fund was reduced from 25% to 6½% p.a. (Council Resolution No. 33 dated the 20th April 1934). The Durbar issued loans also from the Bank of Barwani to the cultivators to the extent of Rs. 1,90,885 during this period and reduced the rate of interest on such loans from 12% to 6% per annum. (Council Resolution No. 13 dated 30-1-1932).

8. Irrigation :—The subject of irrigation is engaging the close attention of the Council. The existing channel of the Ranjit Tal was extended resulting in a further increase in the irrigation from the water of Ranjit Tal. With the help of liberal Taccavi advances made by the Durbar recoverable by easy instalments for the purpose of sinking new wells, deepening the old ones and for masonry construction of the wells, 884 new wells were sunk and constructed by the cultivators in their fields during the period under review. As a result of the extension of the Ranjit Tal channel and the increase in the number of wells, the area under irrigation which was 2,876 acres in the year 1929-30 rose to 6,346 acres in 1938-39.

Irrigation.**9. Live-stock and Carts.**

(1) **Live-stock** :—The total number of cattle including the agricultural stock is given in Statement No. XIX in Appendix V to the report. During the years under report there was a total increase of 23,500 throughout the State. With a view to improve the breed of bullocks, specially selected stud bulls of the value of Rs. 1,000 were purchased and distributed free in some of the villages of the State. The process is to be continued until all villages in the State have been supplied such stud bulls. The condition of the cattle remained on the whole satisfactory. The epidemics amongst the cattle were nipped in the bud owing to the timely action taken by the Veterinary Department of the State.

Live-stock and Carts.

(2) **Carts** :—The aboriginal cultivators in the hills who had no carts of their own and who were thus handicapped in their agricultural operations and were prevented from doing other side-business were persuaded by the Revenue Department to purchase carts. Taccavi on easy instalments was given to them specially for the purpose as a result of which the number of carts increased by 1,662.

10. Introduction of Improved Seeds :—Since the year 1933-34 the work of agricultural improvements is being vigorously carried on with the help of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore. The following are the results of the efforts made by the present administration in this direction.

Improved seeds.

Experiments of exotic varieties of cotton, wheat, linseed, gram, bajra, joowar and groundnuts were made from year to year with varying combinations to find out which exotic variety suited our soil and climate best and yielded better results than the indigenous varieties. The result has been as under :—

(a) **Cotton** :—Banilla has been found superior to the local cotton and suitable to the soil and climate of the State. For the last two years Jarilla is also being tried but it is

still in an experimental stage. The general tendency on the part of the cultivators has, however, been to grow finer varieties of cotton in rich and well-manured fields. Other varieties of cotton were not found successful.

- (b) **Wheat, linseed and gram** :—The results seem promising.
- (c) **Bajra** :—Jamnagar bajra has been found decidedly superior to the local variety from the point of view of outturn.
- (d) **Joowar (fodder variety)** :—This is yet in an experimental stage.
- (e) **Groundnuts** :—This too is in an experimental stage.

Besides these crops, experiments in respect of paddy, soya beans, tobacco and Coimbatore varieties of sugarcane were made as under :—

- (f) **Soya beans** :—Easy Cook and Otootan varieties were tried with varying results. In some parts of the State they have succeeded. Further experiments in some other parts of the State are still in progress.
- (g) **Paddy** :—Basmati, Palman, Shahjahanpur and other improved varieties were tried. The crop is yet in an experimental stage.
- (h) **Tobacco** :—This is on the increase. It eminently suits the soil and climate of the State and great hopes are being entertained regarding this highly paying crop. An experiment was also made regarding the improved variety of tobacco *viz.* Harrison's cigarette variety and it was a great success. Six cultivators were sent by the State to the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore for learning the technique of tobacco curing.
- (i) **Sugarcane** :—The Coimbatore varieties *viz.* co. 421, co. 290 and co. 213 were grown and gur was made out of the said sugarcanes. The results were highly satisfactory. This crop too has got a great future before it and is bound to make a speedy headway in this State.

Over and above these experiments, another method of agricultural improvement was tried with great success, *viz.* that of compartmental selection which consists in selection of the best local strain, in developing the said selected strain and eliminating the inferior one.

Improved implements.

11. Introduction of Improved Implements :—Kans plough, Indore ridgers, Kirloskar Sugarcane crusher 'Karamat', Kirloskar's Circular Chaff-Cutters and Hand-chaff Cutters and Maize-Shellers have been purchased by the State for demonstration purposes and for use by the cultivators free of all cost. Winnowers have been purchased by certain enterprising cultivators. These implements are beginning to become popular with the cultivators.

12. Improved methods of manure :—Simple compost, rain-watered compost and bone-char manure have appealed to the cultivators and they are becoming enthusiastic about them. Practical demonstrations of these manures are being arranged with a view to pave the way for wide-spread activity in this direction.

Improved
methods of
manure.

13. Silage :—Same remarks as for 12 above.

14. Insecticides :—These are being tried with success.

15. Soil erosion :—This is the problem of the day. Bunds have been erected and drains have been dug to stop soil erosion. Even the aboriginal cultivators of the State have shown a marked interest in the matter and the evil is being fast remedied.

16. Propaganda work for agricultural improvements :—Apart from preparing and sending experimental schemes both for Kharif and Rabi crops and supplying necessary seeds therefor, and advising on the final results, the Plant Institute of Indore has proved useful in numerous ways to the cultivators of the State. The cultivators who were deputed by the Durbar were carefully trained in tobacco curing in the Plant Institute. The Director of the Institute visited the State every year in connection with the experiments carried out here and they also helped us and our cultivators by their valuable advice from time to time and by a temporary loan of some of their staff. A further help and impetus was given by the Institute in the form of annual visits of the Extension Party who brought with them cinema films, improved implements, improved seeds, charts, etc., for demonstration purposes. The discourses of the Extension Officer have proved highly instructive and inspiring to the cultivators of the State.

Propaganda
work.

17. The Durbar take this opportunity to mark their appreciation of the great work the Plant Institute of Indore has been doing for improvement of agriculture in the States and to put on record the deep debt of gratitude which we owe to the Institute, its able, energetic and obliging Director Mr. T. R. Low and his staff for the most valuable help rendered by all of them to our cultivators from time to time in improving agriculture throughout the State. Without their most expert and willing help it would not have been possible for a State of the small size and small resources like ours to effect any improvement whatever in our agriculture.

(iii) MEASURES FOR AMELIORATION OF AGRICULTURISTS.

18. (1) Legislative measures to prevent harassment from money-lenders :—With a view to ameliorate the condition of the agriculturists, legislative measures were passed to prevent harassment of agriculturists by money-lenders. Important among these were :—

Measures for
amelioration of
Agriculturists.

- (i) In 1931, execution of simple money decrees against agriculturists was made subject to certain restrictions in order to enable them to tide over the world wide trade depression and consequent fall in their income. Subsequently, on 21st October, 1933 these restrictions were removed as the condition having then improved, there was no longer the need to continue them.

- (ii) Agriculturists have been exempted from arrest in execution of civil decrees against them.
- (iii) In order to save improvident cultivators from reckless extravagance and consequent ruin, mortgages of agricultural holdings have been prohibited by Council Resolution No. 15 dated 16-12-33.
- (iv) Most important among all these was the promulgation by the Council in August 1935 of "The Barwani State Agriculturists' Relief Act" which enjoins scrutiny of the accounts of money-lenders in suits and proceedings in execution of decrees against their agriculturist-debtors and does not allow them to recover from the latter by way of interest an amount more than the amount actually advanced as principal. The operation of the Act has relieved the peasantry from the crushing burden of indebtedness and brought them prosperity. This measure has been described in detail under Chapter VI.
- (v) There was an anomalous procedure prevalent in the State whereby the Revenue Courts used to take cognizance of certain kinds of cases falling within the jurisdiction of Civil Courts on the ground that they related to agricultural holdings. This practice was put an end to under Council Resolution No. 35 dated 1-3-31 and the jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts was sharply defined.

(2) Education of the sons of agriculturists:—A scheme for educating the sons of agriculturists has been taken in hand by the Council. Arrangements have been made for free boarding and lodging for nearly 15 such boys in the Barwani Boarding House and about 15 boys in the Anjar Boarding House.

(3) Reduction in the following taxes:—

Former duty.	Present duty.	Number and date of Council Resolution under which reduction was ordered.
(i) Duty on the export of unpressed cotton, for the Nerbudda and Satpura divisions.	Rs. 9 per Boz. Rs. 4-3 per Boz.	39 dated 16th October 1930.
(ii) Royalty on pressed bales (for Jalgone division).	Re. 1 per pressed bale.	As. 7 per pressed bale. 27 dated the 3rd February 1931.
(iii) Export duty on wheat, millet, gram and other food grain.	Reduced by 75 p.c.	30, 22 and 8 dated respectively the 6th February 1931, 29th April 1932 and 14th November 1933.
(iv) Duty on the export of pressed cotton.	Rs. 3-12 per pressed bale.	10 dated the 19th November 1934.
(v) Duty on the export of unginned cotton, for the Jalgone division.	Rs. 12 per Mani.	Rs. 6 per Mani. 49 dated the 1st September 1934.

(4) Abolition of the following taxes :—

		Number and date of Council Resolution under which abolition was ordered.
(i)	Import duty on bullocks and agricultural machinery.	48 dated the 18th February 1933 and 94 dated the 23rd August 1933.
(ii)	Jagli, a tax recovered from cartmen halting at certain stations.	41 dated the 7th September 1937 and 66 dated the 11th September 1939.
(iii)	Import duty on fodder ..	69 dated the 13th September 1939.

(5) It has been ordered under Council Resolution No. 27 dated 2nd April 1938 that the cultivators who possess agricultural land and have also the necessary implements and bullocks required for agriculture but have no house and are too poor to pay the price of land required for building a house should be given vacant land for such purpose free of any price.

(6) With a view to discourage absentee land-lords and middlemen who did not actually cultivate the lands owned by them, but got them cultivated by others by leasing them out on Munafa or Batai, it has been ordered under Council Resolution No. 24 dated the 25th January 1939 that a lease of an agricultural holding shall be subject to certain conditions the principal of which are as follows :—

- (i) The lease shall not be for a period of less than five years.
- (ii) A sub-tenant who has been in possession of a land for five years or more cannot be ejected from the land without the previous sanction of the Revenue Member, such sanction to be granted only under exceptional circumstances.
- (iii) The amount of Munafa shall not exceed the annual Jama-bandhi for the land and if the lands are given on Saza Batai the terms of Batai shall be only one of the kinds enumerated in the Resolution.

This can well be said to be a very bold reform of far reaching effect. It will give the actual tillers of the soil a permanent interest in the lands which they cultivate and will encourage them to improve their lands and thereby to ameliorate their own condition.

19. Remissions :—There were some very old State Taccavi dues outstanding against certain cultivators of the State and the recovery in those cases was not possible except by harsh measures. Moreover, the recovery would have involved a total ruin of the debtors concerned who possessed very small holdings and had to support large families. The Council, therefore, remitted on 30th August 1934 Taccavi dues amounting to Rs.15,407-5-4 and wrote off the registers dues to the extent of Rs.16,410-0-10. This relieved the poor cultivators concerned of undue anxiety and hardship (*vide* Council Resolution No. 45 dated 30th August 1934).

Remissions.

On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty the King Emperor, the Council granted remissions of old arrears of land revenue against cultivators totalling Rs.11,703-6-4 (*vide* Council Resolution No. 43 dated 15th June 1935). Similarly old arrears of the Barwani Bank dues amounting to Rs.64,975-13-7 were written off the Bank registers (*vide* Council Resolution No. 44 dated 15th June 1935).

20. Revenue Cases:—The following statement would show the number of cases instituted and disposed of by the Revenue Department during the period under report:—

Year.	Instituted.	Disposed of.
1930-31	625	612
1931-32	676	639
1932-33	831	802
1933-34	885	863
1934-35	888	886
1935-36	1,327	1,296
1936-37	1,545	1,540
1937-38	1,627	1,607
1938-39	2,092	2,049

21. Land Records Work:—There is a specially trained Land Record staff maintained by the State to keep the Land Records work up-to-date. The staff consists of the following:—

1. Land Record Superintendent.
2. Touring Assistant Kamasdars and Revenue Inspectors
3. Patwaries.

22. Training Class for Patwaries:—During the period under review a Training Class for Patwaries was opened for six months in each of the years 1936 and 1939 and 22 young men were trained for Patwara work.

23. Court of Wards:—The Court of Wards work is looked after by the Revenue Department to safeguard the person and property of the agriculturists who are minors. Due attention is also paid to their education and upbringing.

24. Food-stuffs:—There was no serious fluctuation in the prices of food stuffs during the period under review and the supply was always sufficient.

25. Wages:—The wages of unskilled labourers were as under:—

Male—from 3 to 5 annas per day
Female—from 2 to 3 annas per day } There was no unemployment in the State.

26. The necessary statistics concerning the Revenue Department are given in the Appendix V.

CHAPTER XII.

RURAL UPLIFT.

I. Measures to improve the economic condition of Agriculturists.

1. Improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturists who form the bulk (95 per cent.) of the rural population is the first essential in any scheme of village uplift. The heavy indebtedness of the agriculturists of the State hung like a big mill-stone round their neck and had always retarded their progress in every direction. With the operation of the Barwani State Agriculturists' Relief Act which the State Council promulgated in the year 1935, the crushing burden of indebtedness of the agriculturists has now completely disappeared. We are proud to say to-day that Barwani is one of the very few States in the whole of India whose peasantry is quite free from the curse of indebtedness with the result that their standard of living has substantially improved. This and other beneficent measures carried out by the present administration have brought peace, happiness and contentment to the entire rural population.

The Barwani
State Agricul-
turists' Relief
Act, 1935.

2. Good communications form another prime necessity in the progress of the rural population. The construction of 66 miles of new metalled roads with culverts and bridges and 70 miles of fair-weather roads at a total cost of Rs. 5,10,957 and the establishment of regular, efficient and cheap Motor bus services throughout the State during the period under review made communication very easy with the result that not only have the people of the villages of the State been financially benefited but the spread of civilization among them has been made easy.

New Commu-
nications.

3. Another important reform which proved very beneficial to the rural population was the total abolition of the practice of *begar* (compulsory labour and impressed carts). Several forms of *begar* were formerly prevailing in the State and had proved a source of constant nuisance to the people in the peaceful enjoyment of life and interfered with their occupations. All forms of *begar* have now been abolished (*vide* Council Resolutions Nos. 52 & 61 dated respectively the 20th August 1932 and 28th September 1936).

Abolition of
begar (compu-
latory labour.)

4. The State Council also gave the agriculturists active help in improving agriculture by granting them Taccavi loans on a large scale for the purchase of seeds, bullocks, carts and manure, sinking and construction of wells and such other purposes. The total amount of such loans granted during the period of the 9 years under review was Rs. 5,85,599. These loans were all recovered at the next harvest time. The satisfactory result of this measure is evident from the following facts :—

Grant of
Taccavi loans.

- (1) The number of carts owned by the agriculturists increased by about 1,700.
- (2) The number of cattle including bullocks increased by 23,500 and,
- (3) 884 new wells were constructed by the agriculturists with whose help they are now able to irrigate their lands.

Supply of improved seeds and introduction of improved agricultural implements.

Propaganda Work.

Abolition of or substantial reduction in harassing taxes.

Social legislation.

Extension of Medical relief.

Veterinary Aid.

5. Besides giving the agriculturists financial help the Durbar procured for them from outside improved seeds of Cotton, Sugarcane, Bajra, Wheat, Groundnuts, etc., etc., and introduced the use of several improved agricultural implements such as hand maize shellers, hand chaff cutters, ridgers, etc. As already stated a few cultivators were sent to Indore for training in tobacco curing at the Institute of Plant Industry there.

6. Propaganda work for improved agriculture is being carried on among the cultivators of the State with the help of the Staff of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, who frequently visit the State and render every kind of help.

7. Several taxes such as Jagli, Zadai, Bazar baithak, etc., which were not only harassing but also told heavily on the agriculturists were abolished, and taxes such as export duty on pressed and unpressed cotton, foodgrain, bullocks, cows and sheep, and import duty on fodder, fuel and timber were reduced by about 75 per cent. with the result that the entire rural population has been relieved of a heavy burden (*vide* detailed description regarding abolition and reduction of taxes given in Chapter X of this report).

II. Social legislation for betterment of the masses.

8. Among the important Legislative measures which were carried out by the State Council for the social betterment of the masses the following three deserve special mention :—

- (1) Application of the Child Marriage Restraint Act of British India to the State, under Council Resolution No. 7 of the year 1939.
- (2) Promulgation of Nukta (funeral feasts) Restriction Act the object of which is to prohibit extravagance on wasteful caste dinners enforced by social tyranny of the castes. (Council Resolution No. 5 dated 19th November 1937.)
- (3) The Barwani State Prohibition of Marriages between Old men and Minor girls Act, 1937. (Council Resolution No. 6 dated the 19th November 1937.)

III. Medical Relief.

9. By providing the district dispensaries with qualified doctors in place of the unqualified compounders who formerly used to hold charge of such dispensaries, and by opening new dispensaries wherever needed it has been made possible to supply adequate medical aid to the people in rural areas throughout the State within their easy reach. Besides the two well equipped and well staffed hospitals at Barwani there is now a State dispensary practically at every 10 miles.

IV. Veterinary Aid.

10. The Veterinary Department has been reorganized with a view to provide adequate veterinary aid to the cultivators all over the State. A veterinary hospital designed to meet all modern needs was constructed at Barwani in the year 1938 at a cost of Rs. 24,054 and has been put in the charge of a well qualified and experienced veterinary graduate. The latter and his four assistants regularly tour throughout the State and give necessary veterinary aid required

by the people. Modern and scientific method for castration of animals has been introduced, and castration is now done free by the Veterinary Department. 1,384 such castrations were performed since the year 1933-34. Prophylactic inoculation of animals has been also started on a mass scale throughout the State as a preventive measure against rinderpest. The number of such inoculations done during the past 3 years was 8,342.

V. Education.

11. New schools were opened in 22 villages of the State during the period under review. Of these, 19 are boys' schools and 3 girls' schools. A scheme for educating the Patels' sons has been taken in hand. The State pays the expenses of educating 10 Patels' sons.

12. The State Council have in view a scheme for providing all the village schools with new suitable buildings. The following 6 villages have already been provided with new school buildings at a total cost of Rs. 30,352 :—

1. Palsood.	4. Taloon.
2. Mandwada.	5. Surana.
3. Borlai.	6. Julwania.

VI. Facilities for Drinking Water.

13. The State Council paid careful attention to providing facilities for drinking water wherever they were needed in the State. During the period under review 29 public wells were either newly sunk and constructed or thoroughly repaired and renovated in the villages at a total cost of Rs. 9,594-3-0. The names of villages in which new wells were constructed are :—

1. Talwada Deb.	9. Niwali.
2. Bilwa Road.	10. Amda.
3. Talwada Sirvi.	11. Moida.
4. Pichodi.	12. Rakhi.
5. Balkhad.	13. Pansemal.
6. Junazira.	14. Melon.
7. Mundla.	15. Khampani.
8. Julwania.	16. Dongliapani.

VII. Sanitary improvements.

14. Several step-wells (Baoris) which were open on one side were converted into wells closed by masonry work on all sides, because the wells being open on one side always used to become dirty and insanitary and spread guinea-worm disease among the village people.

VIII. Stud Bulls.

15. With a view to improve the breed of bullocks, specially selected stud bulls of a total value of Rs. 1,000 were purchased by the Durbar and distributed free in some of the villages of the State.

IX. Post Offices.

16. Government Post Offices were opened in 7 important villages of the State during the 9 years under report. This has helped very much in improving the standard of life of the people in those villages.

Opening of
new schools in
villages.

New buildings
for schools.

Construction of
new wells for
drinking water.

Improvement
in sanitation in
villages.

Free distribu-
tion of stud bulls.

Opening of new
Post Offices.

CHAPTER XIII.

FORESTS.

Area.	1. The Forests of the State are divided into three kinds :—					
1.	Reserved	478.778	Sq. Miles.			
2.	Protected	20.000	" "			
3.	Unclassed	131.624	" "			
		630.402	" "			

The reserved and protected forests are in charge of the Forest Department and the unclassed forest which is in the vicinity of cultivated lands is under the control of the Revenue Department. The Reserved forests are confined to the hill ranges and for administrative purpose they are divided into five Ranges. The greater part of the forests is reserved, but is open for collection of dead-fuel, fodder and other minor products.

Extraction of Forest Produce.

2. For the removal of Major Forest Produce the forests are worked on coppice with standards and improvement felling system. The area worked under coppice with standards system is disposed of by coupe auctions and all fellings in the area worked under improvement fellings are made under departmental supervision. About one half of the produce finds its way to the British Districts of Khandesh on the south and to the territories of the neighbouring States and the rest is sold in local markets of the State, *viz.*, Barwani, Anjar, Rajpur and Khetia.

3. Minor Forest Produce is exploited by private agency of purchasers to whom it is leased at a public auction. The poor classes maintain themselves largely through the collection and sale of minor forest produce. The aboriginal tribes resort largely to the forest and collect different articles of minor produce such as gum, musli, lac, honey, etc. The extraction of Kadi gum and musli on a large scale has provided employment to hundreds of labourers in recent years. The following figures will show that there is a gradual rise in the income from the above lease:—

	Rs.
1931-32	2,254
1933-34	4,503
1934-35	7,046
1937-38	8,500
1938-39	8,500

4. In addition to the above lease of minor forest produce, there is also an industry of extracting rosa grass oil the lease of which is given on contract system, and the income derived from this source for the last four years was as under :—

	Rs.
1935-36	250
1936-37	502
1937-38	605
1938-39	601

5. The following privileges are allowed in the State Forests to the people of the State:— Privileges.

- (1) Free grazing of agricultural bullocks, cows and calves.
- (2) Free extraction of grass and fuel by head-loads.
- (3) Free removal of edible products by the aboriginal tribes for their home consumption.

6. The following new concessions were ordered during the period under review :— New Concessions.

- (1) Free extraction of the following articles (Council Resolutions Nos. 54 and 69 dated respectively the 19th August and 13th September 1939) :—
 1. Charcoal taken by head-loads.
 2. Brambles.
 3. Leaves for thatching purposes.
 4. Boulders, stones and sand.
 5. Bark of Aoli required by Chamars for tanning purposes.
- (2) The duty on the extraction of grass was reduced from as. 6 to as. 2 per cart-load. (Council Resolution No. 39, dated 29th April 1936.)

7. With a view to encourage trade in cattle the period for which cattle coming from outside could be detained in the State on payment of Rahdari Bancharai was increased from 10 days to one month under Council Resolution No. 69, dated 13th September 1939.

8. Besides reproduction from coppice and root suckers 2060.02 acres were sown with new artificial plantation during the past nine years on broadcast principles. Nurseries were raised at Barwani and Niwali and fruit trees and valuable species of timber were transplanted in the neighbouring forests. New Plantations.

9. The first rotation of the coupes of regular series in Ambapani Sub-Range and Rajpur, Pati and Barwani Ranges having terminated in 1931-32, the department revised its working plans from time to time. Working Plans.

10. Communications are a great necessity for the efficient development of forests. The Council accordingly sanctioned the construction of several pucca and fair-weather roads in Palsood, Silawad, Pati and Barwani Ranges. For want of good roads, fuel and other forest produce had to be removed circuitously *via* Sendhwa. The long detour had made the work of removal of forest produce expensive. The construction of Rajpur-Khetia Road (50 miles) has proved a great boon to the people. Some new fair-weather roads such as Barwani-Pati Road, Pati-Bokrata Road, Barwani-Silawad Road and Silawad-Pati Road have been opened. This had a stimulating effect on the traffic in these areas. Communications.

and helped the department to extract forest produce on a much larger scale and with greater ease which resulted in a steady increase of income to the department during the past three years. The figures of income were as follows :—

Income and Expenditure.	Rs.
1. Average for the years 1933-34, 1934-35 & 1935-36	1,12,115
2. 1936-37	1,16,178
3. 1937-38	1,19,962
4. 1938-39	1,18,852

The figures of expenditure for the aforesaid period were as under :—

Income and Expenditure.	Rs.
1. Average for the years 1933-34, 1934-35 & 1935-36	26,960
2. 1936-37	29,746
3. 1937-38	28,489
4. 1938-39	27,698

11. Table No. XXI in the Appendix V shows the income derived from the different kinds of forest produce during the period under review.

CHAPTER XIV.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

(I) Customs.

1. The world-wide economic depression and the precipitous fall in the prices of agricultural produce since the year 1930 had their reaction on the earning capacity of the Customs Department of the State. The revenue declined in the first three years. There has been a steady recovery since the year 1932-33. The following table indicates the income from this source for the past ten years.

Income.

Year	Rs.
1929-30	1,66,514
1930-31	1,46,136
1931-32	1,16,454
1932-33	1,36,329
1933-34	1,71,646
1934-35	1,63,016
1935-36	1,68,587
1936-37	1,88,920
1937-38	1,81,472
1938-39	1,78,587

2. Offences under the Sayer Act were formerly tried by the Kamasdars, who are also Assistant Sayer Officers of their respective Perganas, and appeals against their decisions were heard by the Sayer Officer. To further the efficiency and prompt disposal of work, offences under the Sayer Act were ordered to be tried by the magistrate of the Pergana concerned, and appeals against the orders of the magistrates to be heard by the Sessions Judge, with effect from 31st August 1934. (Council Resolution No. 46, dated 31st August 1934).

Administrative changes.

3. There was no provision in the Sayer Act for a sentence in default of payment of fine imposed under the said Act. Offenders who did not possess any property in the State had, therefore, very often to be let off and the fine had ultimately to be written off. To obviate this difficulty, section 58 of the Act was amended so as to make offences under the Act punishable with imprisonment up to six months in default of payment of fine. (*Vide* Council Resolution No. 31, dated 26th January 1935).

4. Under Council Resolution No. 61, dated 19th September 1935 the practice of assessing duty on the estimated value of cattle was stopped and duty was fixed on heads of cattle. The old practice was defective inasmuch as it left it to the discretion of petty Nakedars at what value to assess cattle imported or exported.

5. The old forms of import and export books were replaced by revised ones approved by the Council, and double-sided carbon paper was ordered to be used with a view to prevent tampering with the books and misappropriation of the State money by Nakedars. New Dakhla books and forms were also introduced to ensure efficient check on the work of the Nakedars and correctness of returns of traffic in dutiable goods.

6. One new Customs Out-post was established at Neemghat in order to assess duty on goods imported in the State from Holkar State *via* Khargone and Sendhwa and from West Khandesh. New buildings for four Nakas were constructed during the period under review. The existing Naka buildings at Barwani, Julwania, Rajpur, Anjar and Khetia and other places were thoroughly repaired and improved.

(II) Excise.

Excise Policy

7. The general policy of the Minority Administration in excise matters has been the adoption of very stringent measures for preventing illicit distillation of liquor in the State.

8. The supply and sale of liquor in the State are regulated according to the Madras system.

Distilleries.

9. There are two State distilleries, one at Barwani and the other at Khetia.

10. Under Council Resolution No. 59, dated the 30th August 1935 the rate at which Ganja was supplied from the warehouse was raised from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 12-8-0 per seer for the Nerbudda and Satpura divisions and from Rs. 12 to Rs. 12-8-0 per seer for the Jalgone division. The rate of retail sale of Ganja was raised from 2 annas to 3 annas per tola for the Nerbudda and Satpura divisions.

11. To secure an uniformity of duty throughout the State and with a view to enable the contractors of retail vend to compete on fair terms against the sale of liquor at the border shops of the adjoining States the duty on 60° U.P. and 25° U.P. of Mahua liquor was reduced by Re. 0-12-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 per gallon respectively in the Barwani, Anjar, Rajpur and Silawad Perganas. Similarly, the duty on molasses liquor was reduced by Rs. 2-12-0 and the selling rates by Rs. 3 per gallon throughout the State.

12. Under Council Resolution No. 7 of 2nd January, 1936 import of Mahua flowers by persons other than the distillery contractor was absolutely prohibited. This had the effect of reducing the chances of illicit distillation.

Income.

13. The revenue under the head 'Excise' has been as follows :—

Year.	Rs.
1930-31	1,43,861
1931-32	1,05,096
1932-33	1,03,645
1933-34	1,09,795
1934-35	1,19,940
1935-36	1,29,434
1936-37	1,42,582
1937-38	1,27,524
1938-39	1,05,673

CHAPTER XV. OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

(I) Barwani Bank.

1. The Bank of Barwani is a State-owned concern. It was established in 1913-14 with a capital of Rs. 50,000. It succeeded soon in inspiring the confidence of the people and made steady progress. The present State capital amounts to Rs. 65,855-2-10. The profits of the Bank were appropriated as State income from time to time.

2. The main function of the Bank is to finance trade and advance money to cultivators for agricultural development. The rate of interest on loans was formerly 12 per cent. per annum, which told very heavily on cultivators and others. It was, therefore, reduced to 9 per cent. per annum under the Council Resolution No. 13, dated the 30th January 1932 which also authorized the Dewan and President to reduce it still further in deserving cases. The interest charged on loans advanced to the Panchayati Galla Fund which is used to advance Taccavi loans to cultivators was reduced to 5 per cent. per annum (Council Resolution No. 1, dated 3rd October 1936).

Functions of
the Bank.

3. As it was found that there was a large surplus cash balance lying uninvested, there being no demand for loan from persons to whom money could be safely advanced, the Savings Bank branch was discontinued and six-monthly deposit accounts were also closed (*vide* Council Resolution No. 56, dated 9th September 1932). Having due regard to the condition of the money market the interest on Fixed Deposits was reduced first from Rs. 6 to Rs. 3 (Council Resolution No. 56, dated 9th September 1932) and thereafter to 2 per cent. per annum, with effect from 1st December 1933. (Council Resolution No. 5, dated 24th October 1933). The rate was reduced further to 1½ per cent. from 8th July 1936 (*vide* Council Resolution No. 46, dated 8th July 1936).

Reduction in
the rate of
interest on Fixed
Deposits.

4. The Council always took special care to see that the investment of the Bank money was safe and sound. No loan was advanced from the Bank without first ascertaining that the security was sufficient with the result that there has not been a single case of 'bad debt' arising in case of any of the loans advanced during the whole period under review. The following are the amounts of loans advanced from the Bank during the period under review. All the loans are being punctually repaid.

Loans.

Year.	To culti- vators.			To traders and others.	
				Rs.	Rs.
1929-30	3,709	48,171
1930-31	35,288	50,098
1931-32	29,596	48,907
1932-33	5,758	53,866
1933-34	20,525	10,315
1934-35	10,684	6,214
1935-36	94,853	15,904
1936-37	79,334	30,805
1937-38	1,25,923	1,00,206
1938-39	1,46,385	40,220
	Total Rs.		..	5,52,055	4,04,706

5. The following table gives the figures of Fixed and Current Deposits during the year ending 30th September 1939 :—

	Opening Balance.	Entertained during the year.	Withdrawals.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fixed Deposits ..	63,647 13 3	72,339 4 9	66,338 4 4	69,648 13 8
Current Deposits. ..	3,06,001 9 5	2,69,095 7 1	3,23,075 5 4	2,52,021 11 2

6. The Bank earned a net profit of Rs. 10,962-3-5 during the year 1938-39.

7. The balance sheet of the Bank at the end of the year 1938-39 stood as follows :—

Liabilities.

	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
State capital	65,855 2 10	65,855 2 10
<i>Deposits.</i>		
Fixed Deposits at 1½ per cent.		
interest	69,648 13 8	
Current Deposits	2,52,021 11 2	
Net profit for 1938-39.. ..	10,962 3 5	3,21,670 8 10
		10,962 3 5
	Total Rs. ..	3,98,487 15 1

Assets.

	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Loans advanced to traders and factory-owners	1,16,902 9 9	3,19,816 9 9
Loans advanced to cultivators.	2,02,914 0 0	
Fixed deposit in the Imperial Bank of India	68,303 14 7	
Cash in hand	10,367 6 9	78,671 5 4
Total Rs. ..		3,98,487 15 1

8. Many old outstanding of the Bank which had become long due before the period under report commenced, but for the recovery of which no timely steps had been taken by the then officers, were realized during the period under review.

Remissions.

9. A large amount, viz., Rs. 64,975-13-7, was outstanding as Bank dues against some of the cultivators of the Pansemal Pergana. These arrears related to a period of about 15 years previous to that under review. They had accumulated because

the debtors could not timely repay the loans advanced to them owing to economic distress caused by scanty rainfall for some years continuously in that Pergana and consequent poor harvests. The debts went on swelling to such an extent that it became almost beyond the capacity of the debtors to repay them in full and the recovery of the full amount from them threatened their complete ruin. The State Council, therefore, gave their utmost consideration to this matter and decided to adopt the principle of Damdupat in all cases and to recover only double of the principal amounts advanced to them. There were some cases in which the debtors had already paid to the Bank more than double the principal amount. An order was, therefore, issued that nothing more should be recovered from such persons. To other debtors an offer was made that if they paid amounts so as to make their total payments equal to double the principal sum advanced to them, the balance would be remitted. They accepted the offer with joy and availing themselves of the opportunity, a majority of them paid the dues. Those who did not pay were persons who had either no property from which the dues could be realized or had absconded from the State leaving behind no property. The total of the dues in all the cases described above which were considered fit to be written off amounted to Rs. 64,975-13-7. The State Council, in commemoration of the happy occasion of His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee, ordered the said amount of Rs. 64,975-13-7 of the old dues to be remitted and written off the Bank registers and made an announcement to that effect in the Durbar held on the occasion of the Jubilee (Council Resolution No. 44, dated 15th June 1935). The announcement was received with joy and satisfaction.

(II) STATE GARDENS.

1. There are nine well laid out gardens in the State. The most important of them are the Ranjit Garden (formerly known as the Jhamria Garden), the Devisingh Garden (formerly known as Dairy Farm) and the Victoria Park in Barwani. Out of these three the last named is purely an ornamental garden. The Jhamria and the Dairy Gardens were named as Ranjit and Devisingh Gardens after the late and the present Ruler respectively during the period under review.

2. A new post of Assistant Superintendent of the State Gardens was created in 1934-35, and a qualified and experienced man was appointed thereto. This arrangement has added much to the efficiency of the Department.

3. The Ranjit and Devisingh Gardens and the Victoria Park which had formerly fallen into utter neglect due to lack of funds and supervision were thoroughly renovated, extended and vastly improved during the period under review with the result that they are now first-rate gardens and have created a new and welcome amenity for Barwani. The total area of Ranjit Garden is 27.44 acres. The area of the Devisingh Garden at the end of the year 1938-39 was 43.25 acres as against 10 acres in 1929-30. Thus 33 acres of new land was brought under fruit and vegetable culture in that Garden. Six new wells were sunk and old wells were constructed with masonry. Out of these wells seven were provided with engines.

Number.

**New post of
Assistant Super-
intendent of
Gardens.**

**All gardens
vastly extended
and improved.**

New Gardens.

4. The Victoria Park near the Ranjit Club was completely renovated and extended. New plots of an aggregate area of over 20 acres were laid out with lawns, flower-beds, bowers, etc., and the park has been made a place of evening recreation for the public. New ornamental gardens have been attached to the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the new Women's Hospital at Barwani. They are regarded as a great advantage to the hospitals and their inmates.

5. The Ranjit and Devisingh Gardens and the Victoria Park have been provided with good roads and have been enclosed by extensive walls which were newly constructed at a total cost of about Rs. 8,000. All the gardens are open to the public of the town who may desire to relax in their healthy atmosphere and they have all proved very beneficial as health resorts.

**Gardens:
Practical
models of Scien-
tific Agriculture.**

6. The Ranjit and Devisingh Gardens have been generously supported not only with a view to derive an income from them but also to make them practical models of scientific agriculture so that the cultivators of the State may appreciate and make use of the scientific methods in their own farms.

**Fruits and
Vegetables pro-
duced in the
Gardens.**

7. In addition to Indian and English vegetables grown there, the Ranjit and Devisingh Gardens also specialize in the cultivation of fruit trees. Their new feature is the production of grapes, plantains, papayas and oranges on an extensive scale. Other fruits newly introduced are grape fruit, tangello lemons, figs, berries and chikus. Superior species of mangoes, papayas, lemons, mosambis, custard apples, bananas and pomegranates are also produced on a large scale.

8. Vegetables of good quality and of different kinds such as cabbage, cauliflowers, carrots, turnips, beans, lettuce, elephant-foot-tuber (Suran), nolkoll, french beans, reddish double beans, beet root, potatoes, tomatoes, etc., are now produced in the gardens on a large scale. The income from vegetables and flowers alone was Rs. 2,236 during the year 1938-39.

9. The fruits and vegetables produced in the Ranjit and Devisingh gardens have supplied a long-felt need of the people of the State as well as of the surrounding areas. Formerly fruits had to be obtained from distant places like Mhow and Indore which involved a heavy cost and, therefore, only the rich could afford to get them. The production of fruits on a large scale in the State gardens has made it possible for people of the middle and poor classes also to obtain fruits at prices which they can easily afford and make their use whenever needed. Patients of the hospitals at Barwani and in the Perganas now get all kinds of fruits required by them from the State gardens. Similarly people of the surrounding places outside the State such as Sendhwa, Nisarpur and Kukshi also obtain their supply of fruits and vegetables from Barwani which has thus become a centre for the supply of these articles for a very large area.

10. Attention is paid also to improving the quality of vegetables and fruits grown in the gardens. Some of the cauliflowers recently produced weighed eight seers each. Similarly some elephant-foot-tuber (Suran) weighed 8 to 10 seers each.

11. At the time of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King-Emperor George V in the year 1935 the fruits and vegetables of the State gardens were sold at a fête held in Indore and the income from the sale was given by the Durbar as a donation to the Silver Jubilee Fund. The fruits and vegetables were much appreciated by all those who attended the fête. Similarly a big consignment of the fruits and vegetables was sent to Indore in March 1938 as a contribution to the Anti-tuberculosis Fund and on that occasion too they were admired by all.

12. The fruits of the Ranjit and Devisingh Gardens secured the first prize and a silver medal in the Agri-Horticultural Exhibition held at Indore during the year 1936-37.

13. The progress of the gardens is reflected in the figures of the income from them during the period under review. The following table shows the income from the gardens in the year 1938-39 as compared with that in the year 1929-30, i.e., the year preceding the period under review :

Year.	Rs.
1929-30	4,688
1938-39	8,607

14. One of the nine gardens mentioned above is situated at Niwali. Niwali being far away from Barwani, it was not advantageous to place that garden under the State management. It has, therefore, been leased out since the year 1933-34.

15. In the years 1935 and 1936 eleven candidates were trained in the State Gardens. The training and the knowledge they secured was fairly good and, therefore, six of them were taken on the garden staff as Malis in the different gardens. One candidate trained here has gone to Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens, Poona, for further training in the Certificate Course of Horticulture. Besides these, one candidate from Chhatarpur was admitted in the State gardens to learn fruit culture and was trained in that branch.

Horticultural Training.

16. Seedlings, grafts and layers of practically all the fruit trees that are prepared locally in the State gardens are sold to the cultivators at a very moderate price. Thus an effort is being made to introduce cultivation of fruit trees in the cultivators' lands.

Sale of Plants.

17. It is a matter of pride and satisfaction that the Gardens Department of this State supplied 12 mango grafts of the variety 'Dofala' to the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens, Poona, which is supposed to be a centre of fruit culture for the supply of plants in the Bombay Presidency.

Arboriculture.

18. The department of Arboriculture was transferred from the Forest Department to the Gardens Department in the year 1932-33. After that year trees were planted in the compounds of the State Buildings and on both sides of the following roads :—

1. Barwani Rajghat Road.
2. Dussera Road.
3. Road leading from Boarding House to Gol Baidi *via* Sagar Villas.
4. Road between Sukh Villas and Sagar Villas.
5. Road from State Secretariat to Gol Baidi.

(III) MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWN IMPROVEMENT.

(1) General.

1. There are six municipalities in the State. The Barwani town municipality is the most important of them all. Next comes the municipality at Anjar which is an important centre of cotton ginning and pressing industry. The other four are at Rajpur, Khetia, Pansemal and the combined municipality of Silawad, Pati and Palsood. The State has its own Municipal Act.

Constitution.

2. All the municipalities consist of elected and nominated members in equal proportions. Elections are held every third year on the basis of family franchise. There is a whole-time officer as President of Barwani town municipality and the Kamasdars at Anjar, Rajpur, Silawad and Pansemal are Presidents of the respective municipalities of those places.

3. The municipality at Khetia was formerly under the Kamasdars at Pansemal. But the head-quarters of the latter being at Pansemal at a distance of 7 miles from Khetia, he was not able to exercise proper control over Khetia municipal staff, which had greatly hampered the progress of that municipality. The municipality was, therefore, placed under the immediate supervision and control of the Munsiff Khetia.

(2.) The Barwani Municipality and Town Improvement.

Barwani Municipality and Town improvement.

4. The period under review was a record of remarkable progress for the Barwani town municipality and improvement of Barwani town.

5. The annual Durbar grant to the municipality was raised from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 in the year 1931 and was further increased to Rs. 4,000 in 1938-39 in order to enable it to meet its increased expenditure on account of the improvements. Besides this, the Durbar pays the salary of the President and clerical staff of the municipality.

6. Formerly the State Surgeon, Barwani, was Ex-officio President of the Barwani municipality. As it was found that this extra work interfered with his more important duties as State Surgeon, the City Magistrate, Barwani, was appointed President of the municipality in addition to his own duties in the year 1933. Subsequently in 1936-37 it was found that the new schemes of town improvement necessitated a whole-time President for the municipality. An experienced officer of the State was, therefore, appointed a whole-time President on 7th March 1938 and was provided with additional staff to cope with the increased work.

Town Roads.

7. Special attention was paid to the improvement of the town roads. The dirty, dusty and uneven streets in all the parts of the town have been transformed into well consolidated and levelled metal roads and this has not only improved the appearance of the

town but has also added a great deal to the comfort and convenience of the people. New roads were also constructed in the extended parts of the town. The amount spent on such improvements during each year was as follows :—

Year.						Rs.
1930-31	..	..	..	..	..	1,513
1931-32	..	..	..	..	..	1,106
1932-33	..	..	..	..	..	2,737
1933-34	..	..	..	..	..	11,356
1934-35	..	..	..	..	..	6,241
1935-36	..	..	..	..	..	6,468
1936-37	..	..	..	..	..	2,774
1937-38	..	..	..	..	..	3,123
1938-39	..	..	..	..	..	10,739
<hr/>						
Total Rs. ..						46,057

The whole cost was paid from State Funds.

8. Great progress has been made in the sanitation and cleanliness of the town. The drainage system of the town is being rapidly improved. Since May 1938, the system of transporting refuse in buffalo-carts maintained by the municipality was discontinued as that method was too slow and inefficient. The refuse is now removed by means of two motor trucks. One of these trucks was purchased by the municipality and the other was given over to the municipality by the Durbar from the State Motor Department. The number of scavengers has been increased from 35 in the year 1929-30 to 53 in 1938-39.

Sanitation.

9. The street oil lamps have been replaced by electric lamps in principal streets. The number of lamps has increased from 129 in 1929-30 to 252 in 1938-39.

10. 36 public wells which had fallen into a state of dangerous disrepair were rebuilt at a total cost of Rs. 10,857. As the big step-wells (Baoris) in the town were found to be dirty and insanitary and liable to abuse by the public, all of them were converted into decent wells closed with masonry work on all sides.

Public wells.

11. A notable achievement was the methodical clearance of the slum areas in the town. The locality on the southern side of the King Edward Memorial Hospital was inhabited by Bharuds, Aheers and Sotiyas and there was great congestion in that area which made that place and the surrounding parts insanitary. The houses of the inhabitants of that area were ill-ventilated, low-roofed, dirty and dingy hovels and were hardly fit for human habitation. Similarly, the houses situated near the A. V. School building were very dirty, ugly and disorderly. The removal of the slums was, therefore, absolutely necessary in the interest of public health. Moreover, space was required for extension of the Hospital and the A. V. School buildings. The owners of the houses in these localities were, therefore, paid compensation to cover the cost of dismantling their houses and erecting new structures on

Clearance of slums.

other suitable sites and to cover the loss which was likely to be sustained by them in so doing. The total compensation paid was about Rs. 25,000. After all the houses had been removed the place was cleared of the heaps of the debris and the ground was levelled. New land near the outskirts of the town was made available and was divided into plots which were given free to the owners of the houses thus removed from the slum areas for the purpose of building new houses. The extension areas were provided with new roads, wells, street lights and several other facilities. The acquisition and clearance of the slum areas has not only given a much better appearance to the town and improved its sanitation but has also resulted in making the people who had been formerly occupying the slums very happy, as instead of their ill-ventilated, dingy and congested hovels they now have good well-ventilated houses in healthy localities and sanitary surroundings.

Building facilities.

12. In the first 7 years there was a steady increase in the construction of new houses, as a result of municipal pressure on plot owners to build without avoidable delay and on account of reduction in the rate of payment charged by the municipality on the sale of the building sites inside the town. In 1937-38 it was however discovered that on account of increase of population and the rack-rents charged by the landlords, the demand for suitable building sites outside the town by agriculturists and middle-class people had greatly increased. New plots were, therefore, made available on the outskirts of the town by acquisition of new land and were assigned free of charge to poor people for construction of huts and houses. Open plots in the town were sold by auction for construction of better class of buildings. This policy of concession bore fruit in the next two years. In 1937-38 fifty new houses were built and 100 houses were repaired and in 1938-39 one hundred new houses were built and about 200 were improved in appearance by additions and alterations.

Conservancy Cess.

13. The old system of levying Bhangi-patti (Conservancy Cess) on the frontage length of a house which was prevalent in the Barwani town was very defective. It was inequitable because it took no account of the rental value of a house resulting in some cases in a heavier tax on the poor than on the rich. It was inequitable also in the sense that the houses which were situated in out-of-the-way places had to pay cess at the same rate at which the houses situated in better localities, where they could fetch much higher rent, were taxed. In order to remove these anomalies the State Council decided in 1937-38 to replace the Bhangi-patti tax by a conservancy cess at a uniform rate of 5 per cent. on the annual rental value of the houses with effect from 1st October 1938 (Council Resolution No. 68, dated the 28th September 1938) and before that date got the annual value of all the houses in Barwani municipal area assessed by a Committee. On a representation by the people the rate of the cess was reduced to 4 per cent. with effect from the 1st October 1939 (Council Resolution No. 44, dated the 26th July 1939).

14. In the year 1939 a new and complete tax register in regard to all houses and plots in Barwani was prepared and number plates were affixed on all houses.

15. The following figures give the income and expenditure of the Barwani municipality for 1929-30 and 1938-39 :—

	Income.	Expenditure.
1929-30	12,210	8,057
1938-39	15,347	11,566

(3) District Municipalities.

16. The district municipalities are concerned with general sanitation, conservancy work, lighting, fire-fighting work, water-supply and construction and repairs of town roads. Besides these principal activities, they have also to deal with cotton markets and with the running of certain affiliated institutions, *viz.*, district libraries, Anjar Boarding House and Dharmadao funds, the first two of which partly depend for their maintenance upon amounts allotted by municipalities and partly on State grants. There is, besides, a municipal garden at Anjar. The Anjar municipality also maintains conservancy staff and lighting arrangement at certain important places of the Pergana, *viz.*, Talwada Buzurg, Mandwada and Talwada Deb. Since 1st September 1939 the Municipalities receive annually a total donation of Rs. 2,000 from the State.

(I) Sanitation.

17. (a) Roads, lanes and by-lanes which were neglected before were consolidated with boulders, moorum and metal. Most of these roads extremely handicapped the traffic in the monsoon months and some of them being in black cotton soil baffled all attempts at communication. Besides, they proved a great source for the breeding of malarial mosquitoes and other germs. Large amounts were spent from the funds of the various municipalities and from the State funds to remedy the evil. Abadi lands were lying unattended to in many places and they were used by the public for dumping all sorts of refuse. Notices were, therefore, served on the owners of the said lands and in course of time the unseemly refuse-dumping grounds gave place to nice buildings.

Progress during the period under review.

(b) Increase of Conservancy Staff.

The undermentioned figures speak for themselves :—

(i) Anjar Municipality.

	Sweepers.	Refuse carts.	Dirty water carts.	Nightsoil carts.	Road watering carts.
1930-31	15	2	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
1938-39	22	2	1	1	1

(ii) Rajpur Municipality.

	Sweepers.	Refuse carts.	Dirty water carts.
1930-31	15	2	1
1938-39	18	2	1

(iii) Silawad-Palsood-Pati Municipality.

Sweepers.

1930-31	..	..	5
1938-39	..	..	8

(iv) Pansemal-Niwali Municipality.

Sweepers. Refuse cart.

1930-31	..	..	..	6	1
1938-39	..	..	..	6	1

(v) Khetia Municipality

Sweepers. Refuse carts. Dirty water cart.

1930-31	..	..	9	2	Nil.
1938-39	..	..	13	2	1

With the increase of staff, the efficiency naturally increased.

(c) Increase and improvement in lighting arrangements.

The undermentioned figures show the progress in this respect:—

Oil-lamps.

1930-31. 1938-39.

(i) Anjar	..	..	75	116	big and medium size oil-lamps and
				7	gas lights.
(ii) Rajpur	..	..	60	76	
(iii) Silawad Pati Palsood.			18	25	
(iv) Pansemal Niwali	..		13	26	
(v) Khetia	..	..	40	45	

(d) Construction of public latrines.

Public latrines were constructed at Khetia from the municipal funds. This increased the cleanliness of the town and its environment. In other towns people have their private latrines and Khetia was somewhat deficient in this respect. Construction of public latrines was, therefore, a dire necessity.

(e) Drains.

Cleaning of drains is specially attended to because they are the breeding places for many kinds of germs. These are regularly washed with phenyl water.

18. (II) Other Improvements.

- (a) New wells were sunk and constructed with parapets, pulleys, etc., and old ones were repaired and deepened thus giving better and increased facilities in the matter of water-supply.
- (b) Fire-pumps with necessary accessories have been supplied to all the important municipalities, *viz.*, Anjar, Rajpur, Palsood and Khetia. These have proved very useful.
- (c) In times of epidemics, disinfectants worth hundreds of rupees were used to check the spread of disease. Even villages of the divisions were freely supplied with such disinfectants.

19. Zadai and Bazar Baithak, two harassing taxes, were abolished (*vide* Para II (9) in Chapter X on Abolition of or Reduction in certain taxes).

**Abolition of
Zadai and Bazar
Baithak taxes.**

20. New Buildings, Roads and Wells.

	Name.	Year in which completed.	Cost. Rs.	New buildings, roads and wells.
(1)	Vegetable and fruit Market Building at Barwani	1939	17,123	
(2)	Barwani town roads .. .. ..	....	46,057	
(3)	42 public wells (in the towns) .. .. ..	....	13,175	
(4)	Improvements in the meat market at Barwani	1930	739	
(5)	Town roads in Anjar, Rajpur, and Khetia .. .. .. ..	....	8,393	

(iv) TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

1. Barwani being far away (ninety four miles) from the Railway line is greatly handicapped in respect of development of its trade and industry. But the recent growth of traffic by goods lorries has tended to increase Barwani's trade and with the newly established roads and communications throughout the State it is hoped that in future the commercial potentialities of Barwani State will rapidly develop. The trading classes of Barwani have begun making use of goods lorries to import various articles into the State and also to export articles produced in the State.

2. Two new cotton ginning factories were opened during the period under review. There are at present 14 ginning factories, 2 cotton presses and 30 flour mills in the State as against 12 ginning factories, 2 cotton presses and 17 flour mills in the year 1929-30.

**New ginning
factories.**

3. A new ice factory was started in the year 1937-38 in the town of Anjar and is doing well.

4. Khetia which is a cotton trading centre in the State had not got a suitable marketing place. The State Council, therefore, acquired a suitable site and located the cotton market there in January 1935.

**Cotton mar-
kets.**

5. Anjar a pergana town is the biggest cotton trading centre and has great potentialities for development. It did not, however, possess a suitable cotton market. The Council, therefore, acquired in 1937 a good site at a compensation of Rs.760 and shifted the cotton market there.

(v) STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

Stationery.

1. Before the commencement of the period under review it had been the practice in the State to make a lump provision for stationery and printing required for all offices and courts of the State. This had led to great confusion in the accounts and the offices and courts concerned did not receive equal treatment in the matter of supply of stationery and of printed forms. To remedy this evil, a careful examination into the needs of each office was made and a requisite separate grant under each head has been allotted to each office and court since 1931-32. The stationery department collects indents of stationery required by the different departments and then all the stationery is purchased in a lot and supplied according to the sanctioned indents. Since the year 1935 selection and purchase of stationery is made by a committee of 4 officers appointed by the Durbar. Tenders are invited every year for the supply of stationery and purchase is made from the firm whose rates are lowest and supply is satisfactory. The aggregate cost of stationery supplied to the various departments last year was Rs.5,103.

Printing.

2. Before 1929-30 there was no proper arrangement for the printing work of the State. The Council, therefore, decided in 1930-31 to get the printing work done through the Rising Star Printing Press, Mhow. Subsequently, it was found from experience that a distant press outside the State could not promptly meet the requirements and demands of the various offices and courts of the State and, therefore, in the year 1931-32, the Council invited tenders from press owners at Mhow and Indore for establishing a printing press at Barwani and granted a contract of the printing work of the State for five years to the Rising Star Printing Press, Mhow, whose rates were found to be most favourable. The contract has been extended upto 30th September 1941. The total cost of printing work in the year 1938-39 was Rs.6,617.

(vi) POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Mulki Post Offices.

1. Barwani maintains its own system of Post Offices inside the State. These are known as the Mulki Post Offices. The department exists principally for the convenience of the State Administration. State letters and parcels are not charged for. There are eleven Mulki Post Offices. They are at Barwani, Anjar, Rajpur, Silawad, Pati, Palsood, Niwali, Pansemal, Khetia, Mandwada and Talwara Deb. The latter two Post Offices were opened during the period under review.

2. Besides these, there are also Government Post Offices at Barwani, Anjar, Rajpur, Julwania, Palsood, Pansemal, Khetia, Niwali, Silawad, Pati, Talwara Deb, Talwara Buzurg and Mandwada and telegraph offices at Barwani, Anjar and Khetia. Out of these the following post offices were opened during the period under review :—

	Name.		Opened on.
1.	Palsood ..	.. .. ..	5-12-30
2.	Mandwada ..	.. .. ..	1-12-38
3.	Silawad ..	.. .. ..	15-1-39
4.	Pati ..	.. .. ..	1-2-39
5.	Talwara Deb ..	.. .. ..	1-4-39
6.	Niwali ..	.. .. ..	5-5-39
7.	Talwara Buzurg ..	.. .. ..	1-6-39

3. The guarantee for the telegraph office at Khetia having terminated on 7th April 1936 it was renewed for a period of 5 years. Similarly the guarantee for the telegraph office at Anjar was renewed for six years from the 19th November 1936.

(vii) CLUBS AND LIBRARIES.

I. Clubs.

1. It has been the constant endeavour of the State Council to provide all necessary social and other amenities for State employees and other people at Barwani and also in the Perganas. Formerly there was only one club, *viz.*, the Ranjit Club at Barwani. During the period under review 4 new clubs were established in the different towns of the State, *viz.*, at Anjar, Rajpur, Pansemal and Khetia, and also a ladies' club at Barwani, with the help of State grants.

The Ranjit Club, Barwani.

2. The Ranjit Club is situated in the Victoria Park at Barwani. Sir Harilal Gosalia is its President. At the commencement of the period under review the number of members of the Club was 58. With the improvements made in it the Club gained increasing popularity with the result that the number of its members at the end of the year 1938-39 stood at 89. The annual State grant to the Club has been increased from Rs.480 to Rs. 840 since the year 1931. Two tennis courts and a fine Squash rackets court were added to the Club. The old bamboo tatta screens for the tennis courts were replaced by gauze-wire netting and cloth screens which has greatly improved the general appearance of the Club premises. The billiard table was renewed. The club building too was improved. The front verandah which was open has been covered with a roof to provide protection from the sun and rain. The floor was paved with polished neemuch stones and three new decent rooms were added to the building. The total cost of all these improvements was Rs.11,349. The principal games which the Club provides are :—

The Ranjit Club.

- (1) Tennis.
- (2) Squash Rackets.
- (3) Billiards.
- (4) Bridge.
- (5) Ping-Pong.

There has been a great improvement also in the Victoria Park in which the Club is situated. The result is that the Club has become a centre of great attraction for State officers and gentry of the town and has contributed a great deal to Barwani's charm.

II. Public Libraries.

3. In the year 1929-30 there was no public library receiving a grant from the Durbar. The following libraries now receive annual grants from the State :—

	Name.	Amount of annual grant.
1.	Shrikrishna Wachnalaya (library), Barwani.	324
2.	Anjar Library	120
3.	Rajpur Library	240
4.	Khetia Library	120
5.	Panse mal Library	120
6.	Palsood Library	120

The libraries at Rajpur, Khetia, Pansemal and Palsood came into existence during the period under review.

4. A new suitable building has been secured for the Shrikrishna Wachnalaya the hire (Rs.17 per mensem) for which is paid by the Durbar. The Wachnalaya has also been provided free electric light. As a result of these improvements there has been a great increase in the number of persons visiting and making use of this library.

(viii) MISCELLANEOUS.

Abolition of
Animal Sacri-
fice.

1. The State Council under their Resolution No. 51, dated the 20th September 1934, stopped animal sacrifice in the State. It is gratifying that this step of the Council has been much appreciated by the public inside and outside the State.

State Charity
Fund.

2. The Durbar's yearly grant for allowances to be paid as charity for the maintenance of poor and helpless men and women of the State who are unable to earn their living because of old age or physical infirmity, was increased from Rs. 1,296 to Rs. 2,741 in the year 1930-31 and was raised further to Rs. 3,000 in the year 1935-36. This has enabled the Durbar to maintain 75 poor and helpless men and women as against 28 in the year 1929-30. Besides this, Rs. 800 are paid annually for this purpose also from the estate of Her Highness the Dowager Ranisaheba.

Administration
of Dharmadao
Funds.

3. Formerly no proper use was being made of the Dharmadao (charity) Funds at Anjar and Khetia. The funds were used only for feeding Brahmins, Sadhus and other able bodied professional beggars, and its accounts were in a chaotic condition. The accounts have been regulated and the funds are now utilized for really philanthropic objects such as (1) monthly maintenance allowance to poor and helpless widows, children, etc., (2) relief to poor persons in distress due to accidents such as fire, etc., and (3) running of a Boarding House for poor boys at Anjar.

4. Almost all the flour and oil mills in the State were situated inside the various towns of the State and were, therefore, sources of constant annoyance and disturbance to the neighbouring inhabitants. The State Council, therefore, ordered all such mills in the towns to be removed to suitable places beyond the populated areas but within a reasonable distance therefrom. (Council Resolution No. 66, dated the 5th September 1938). The sites to which they were ordered to be removed were granted to the mill-owners free of price. The hours of working of the mills were also fixed as follows under Council Resolution No. 67, dated the 10th September 1938 :—

7 a.m. to 1 p.m.

3 p.m. to 8 p.m.

**Flour and oil
mills removed
away from the
towns.**

Before concluding, the State Council have to express their deep sense of gratitude to the successive Residents for Central India and the Political Agents in Malwa, Indore, for their extremely kind and generous help and able guidance which they always gave to the State Council most ungrudgingly in all matters of administration.

HARILAL N. GOSALIA, Kt.,

BARWANI, C. I.

17th June, 1940.

*Dewan and President,
State Council, Barwani,
(Central India).*

Part III

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Extracts from speeches made by Political Officers who visited the State during the period from the year 1930-31 to 1938-39.

(1) *Extract from the speech delivered on the 17th November 1933 by the late Hon'ble Lt.-Col. R. J. Macnabb, I.A., then Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, at the ceremony of the laying of the Foundation Stone of a new building for the Victoria High School, Barwani.*

" Of the progress of education in this State during recent years I need say little ; the advance has been very remarkable. Girls' education has been spreading to such an extent that the present girls' school building is entirely inadequate, so that the girls are now turning the boys out of their school ; the necessity for this new building therefore arises directly out of the increased desire for girls' education, a most gratifying phenomenon.

I am glad to know too that the outdoor side of education is not overlooked in Barwani. The State scouts are active and keen and the school's athletic record is excellent.

Apart from the educational progress of which I see ample evidence around me I must mention the rapid provision of public buildings and communications in this State, on a scale which is probably unrivalled by any other administration of similar size and resources ; signal instances are the rebuilding of the Secretariat and the recent very important additions to the Hospital.

And this leads me towards the second ceremony on my programme this morning—the public investiture of Mr. Gosalia with the insignia of the very high honour of Dewan Bahadur. I can truly say that his administration during the past three and a half years has been a triumphant success : the mountainous debt of twenty-four lakhs of rupees has dwindled away with astounding rapidity, and the firmness and suavity of the President of the Council have been assets of the utmost value to the State since 1930. One of the last and wisest acts of His Highness the late lamented Rana Sahib was the selection of Mr. Gosalia as his Minister in that year ; he could not have chosen a better man.

We will now proceed with the Investiture."

(2) *Extract from the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Fitze, C.I.E., I.C.S., (then Agent to the Governor-General in Central India) on the 20th February 1935 on the occasion of the opening of the new building for the Victoria High School, Barwani.*

" You have referred, Dewan Sahib, to my close interest in Barwani. That interest has during the past two years or so been of a most pleasant character since I have had little to do but stand by and watch the spectacular progress that has been

made. For that progress little if any credit is due to me or to my predecessors in the office of Political Agent, except perhaps the one who conjured you up out of Kathiawar. On the contrary I owe a debt of gratitude to you and your colleagues who have taught a lesson to me and to all who care to make themselves acquainted with your exploits—the lesson that whatever the embarrassments and difficulties of a State may have been, prosperity, confidence, solvency, and even affluence can be restored, in what seems a miraculously short space of time, by efficient, energetic and sympathetic administration.

Today we are concerned mainly with your achievements in the sphere of education. The bare statistics for the last year or so, as given in your speech, are more eloquent than any words of mine could be—as also are the majestic proportions of this building which we are inaugurating today. But, as you have reminded us, statistics and buildings, however splendid, are meaningless and useless unless the true educational spirit prevails among the teachers and is infused by them, and by all who exercise any influence here, into the minds of the rising generation. I know enough of Barwani to feel confident that that spirit is amply present among all ranks of all the State officials, to whom I have on more than one occasion referred as a ‘happy family.’ From their day to day observation of the public spirit and high ideals which animate the administration of this State the rising generation can hardly fail to learn a great moral and political lesson which should have a lasting effect on their lives and characters.”

(3) *Extract from the speech delivered on the 23rd July 1935 by Lt.-Col. D. de M. S. Fraser, C.I.E., I.A., then Political Agent in Malwa, Indore, at the opening ceremony of the Anglo-Vernacular School, Anjar.*

“ I greatly admire the noble proportions of this school which has been built for you, and you people of Anjar are indeed fortunate in having this splendid building erected so early in the Minority period.

The number of boys attending, given by the Dewan Bahadur, is most interesting. In 1864 there were half a dozen boys, in 1930 fifty years later there were 180 and this year, only five years later, the numbers have nearly doubled again. This is a most remarkable rise and fully justifies the expenditure by the State of some Rs.40,000.

I am particularly interested and pleased to hear that the village people and the Bhils and Bhilalas are so anxious to send their children to school, this is a very good sign of prosperity and happiness. I quite agree with the Dewan Bahadur that we must build broad before we build too high. Most of India and the world has suffered and is still suffering from depression. The Barwani Durbar are in an almost unique position for they appear to swim on the crest of a wave the whole time, and due to their many public works, roads, etc., are able to keep the peoples’ wants well supplied and minimize the prevailing effects of depression.”

(4) Extract from the speech delivered on the 1st December 1935 by Lt.-Col. D. de M. S. Fraser, C.I.E., I.A., then Political Agent in Malwa, Indore, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the New Building for the Victoria Jubilee Women's Hospital, Barwani, by Mrs. Fraser.

"Political Officers have been kept very busy the last 2 or 3 years by the indefatigable architects and masons of Barwani. On every visit some handsome and spacious building is either opened or ceremonially founded. Your building programme is, in fact, so crowded that you have taken advantage of the visit of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General who arrives this evening and tomorrow another fine new public building is to be opened by him. Barwani can indeed feel proud of her public buildings and institutions.

The Dewan Bahadur Sahib has given us a most interesting history of the beginnings of the Women's Hospital. From that modest structure to this new Hospital is a very big step indeed. This Hospital will form a fitting complement to the general hospital in size, capacity and appearance. It has been extremely well designed on modern lines and is self-contained. In this respect it will have an advantage over the King Edward Memorial Hospital which has in the natural course grown bit by bit. The site is admirable in every way."

(5) Extract from the speech delivered on 2nd December 1935 by the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Robson, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A., then Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, at the time of declaring open the building for the Barwani Law Courts.

"I am glad to note that the capital of the State is not being unduly favoured in respect of new public works such as buildings and roads, but that the districts are also receiving their proper share of attention. In fact it is safe to say that the efforts of the Council have been and are being continuously directed towards a simultaneous advance both in Barwani itself and in the outlying towns and perganas, and I cannot withhold my warm congratulations to you, Dewan Bahadur, and to your worthy colleagues on the astonishing improvements which you have been able to effect in what is after all a comparatively short space of time.

I have already had occasion to convey my congratulations through Colonel Fraser on the State finances and I should like to repeat those now. I hope that during the years to come the State will adhere to the present wise financial policy in order that money may always be found available for improvements in the State and for the alleviation of suffering and distress."

(6) Extract from the speech delivered on the 18th January 1937 by Lt.-Col. D. de M. S. Fraser, C.I.E., I.A., then Political Agent in Malwa, Indore, on the occasion of the opening of the Anjar Katchery building.

"We have all listened with the greatest interest to the history of the Anjar Katchery, in reality an epitome of the history of the Barwani State itself and its emergence from the somewhat insignificant and obscure position it held 60 or 70 years ago.

I cannot resist the temptation here offered to indulge in a little reflection. What is most striking is the comparison between the pace during half a century and the pace during the last few years. A small katcha house sufficed for nearly 30 years, then a new building costing some 4,000 was built which had to do till 1930 when it was found necessary to hire an additional house. Now we see a commodious and compact building costing ten times as much as the previous house which provides for the offices of all the Mahal officials, a strong room for the treasury, a lock-up and record room. The room provided for practising pleaders, I have no doubt is, by itself far superior to the original building. Things are not done in Barwani by halves or in any niggardly or chary spirit. This little picture multiplied several times is a faithful picture of the progress of the whole State. And let it not be forgotten that progress is not only manifest in bricks and mortar, but in the personnel also, whether they be at Head-quarters or in the District. The people of Barwani are very fortunate in the quality of their officials high and low, those officials are lucky in their superiors, because under the influence of the President of the Council the atmosphere of a happy family pervades everywhere. This atmosphere permeates through every activity in the State—the machine moves smoothly—the result—a contented and thriving population.

The town of Anjar has figured already in the imposing procession of public buildings which appear year by year in Barwani. Less than two years ago I had the privilege of opening the A. V. School, a splendid building costing nearly the same amount as the Katchery. Although quite naturally the capital town of Barwani has had the lion's share in the handsome P.W.D. budgets of the last few years, yet the Council have extended a most even-handed generosity to mofussil towns also, while the length of good roads extends rapidly year by year throughout the State."

(7) Extract from the speech delivered on the 26th December 1936 by the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Fitz, C.I.E., I.C.S., then Resident for Central India, at the opening of the new building for the Victoria Jubilee Women's Hospital, Barwani.

"Christmas time is holiday time, and therefore emphatically not a time for the making of long speeches. But it is also the season associated with peace on earth and good-will towards men, and for that reason I rejoice at the opportunity which you have so kindly afforded us to spend our Christmas holiday in Barwani where, as I have so often said before, you, Dewan Bahadur, and your colleagues and officials, as well as the fortunate people whom Providence has committed to your charge during this period of His Highness' minority form one large happy family, and where peace and mutual good-will abound to an extent which is all too rarely found in the world today.

I rejoice too at the peculiarly appropriate nature of the ceremony which has brought us together here today, for Christmas is the time when we Christians celebrate the birth of one who went about doing good. This fine hospital which we see before us, with its vast capacity for doing good to suffering women and

little children, is a project conceived in the true Christmas spirit, a splendid Christmas present to the people of Barwani. Not that I wish to imply that it is only at Christmas that the Administration produces such gifts. There has been a remarkably continuous stream of them in recent years, benefiting all sections of the population. Since 1933 considerably over two lakhs of rupees have been spent in providing vastly improved accommodation for the schools, the law courts, the police force and the revenue establishment, and in addition Rs.1,35,000 on improving and extending the road communications on which the prosperity of the State and its people so largely depends. There is also the Barwani State Agriculturists' Relief Act, designed to ameliorate the condition of the cultivators with due regard to the reasonable rights of their creditors, which I am given to understand is producing most admirable results. All this is a splendid record of achievement of which the Dewan Bahadur and the Council may well be proud. I welcome this opportunity to offer them renewed congratulations and pray that they may be blessed with health and strength to carry on the work for years to come and with inspiration to devise yet other schemes for which future generations will remember their names with gratitude and respect."

(8) *Extract from the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Fitze, C.I.E., I.C.S., at the ceremony of the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Fitze Girls' School, Barwani, on the 25th February 1938.*

" In reply to your speech I will only repeat what I have often said before—namely that a visit to Barwani is nothing but unmixed pleasure, and that our regard for you personally and for your colleagues contributes very greatly to that pleasure. In fact for very special reasons we rejoice in your presence here today no less than you have so kindly rejoiced in ours. For as you have reminded us, in words which my wife and I and Colonel Fraser deeply appreciate, there was that critical illness through which you have passed since our last visit here. The memory of that anxious time must be fresh in the minds of all present to-day who will, I know, join with me in congratulating you and Barwani on your complete restoration to health and strength."

(9) *Extract from the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Fitze, C.I.E., I.C.S., on the occasion of the opening of the Fitze Girls' School, Barwani, on the 25th November 1938.*

" But there is one other topic of general interest to which Sir Harilal has already made a reference and on which I too have something to say. When I last spoke here I made a reference to the critical illness through which you, Sir Harilal, had passed since my previous visit, and congratulated you and Barwani on your complete restoration to health and strength. That took up quite a fair amount of my speech and I must admit that although you have been very exacting in requiring me to make such a number of speeches on my numerous visits here (I do not think I remember even one when I was exempted) you have certainly done your best to make up for it by supplying colourful subject matter out of the ups and downs of your career. This

time you have excelled yourself in that direction and I do genuinely welcome the opportunity of saying, at this great gathering of those among whom and for whom you have worked, what an immense satisfaction I derived from the announcement of the conferment of the honour of Knighthood upon you on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday. That was indeed a unique honour for the Dewan of a State of comparatively limited size and resources. But to any who might be inclined to criticize on that account I would reply that the honour was no more unique than the achievements which it was meant to reward. And in saying that I am not referring merely to your conversion of bankruptcy into affluence or to the visible achievements in bricks and mortar with which the State has been embellished during these last six years. Those are remarkable enough, but what is far more remarkable is the atmosphere of friendly happy co-operation between all classes both official and non-official which has prevailed here ever since you came to Barwani, and which, though you have certainly been fortunate in finding such good and loyal colleagues, I believe to be mainly the outcome of your own personality. Though precluded by minority conditions from any spectacular constitutional reforms in the direction of associating the people of the State with the administration, you seem to have made any such formal association superfluous by demonstrating and proving to the people from day to day that the administration is being carried on with selfless and single hearted devotion to their best interests as well as of the best interests of the Ruling House of Barwani. In fact you seem to have created in this small and remote corner of India something like the Utopia or happy land of which so many philosophers have dreamed. And that, in these difficult and stormy times, is an achievement indeed."

APPENDIX II.

Extracts from the letters from the Political Agent in Malwa, Indore to Sir Harilal N. Gosalia, Kt., M.A., LL.B., Dewan and President, State Council, Barwani, sanctioning the Annual Budget Estimates of the State and containing remarks on the State's finances and progress in administration.

(1)

*Copy of letter No. 369
185-30 of 1930, dated Manpur, the 11th December 1930, from Lt.-Col. A. S. Meek, C.M.G., I.A., Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India, to the Dewan and President of State Council, Barwani.*

In continuation of my confidential letter No. 363 of 8th December 1930 I have the honour to intimate that the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General concurs with me that you and the Council have made a very good beginning in the new Administration in Barwani. This is a matter in which I congratulate you and the Council and I take the occasion to repeat what I have said to you all personally that I look to the Council to conduct in Barwani an administration which will stand out for its all-round excellence, and I have full confidence that they will do so.

* * * *

(2)

*Extract from the letter No. 9258
F. No. 382-31, dated the 19th November 1931, from Mr. L. G. L. Evans, I.C.S., Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India, to the Dewan and President, State Council, Barwani.*

With reference to your letter No. 205, dated the 12th October 1931, on the above subject, I have the honour to inform you that the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General has approved the budget estimates of the Barwani State for the year 1931-32.

I congratulate the Council on the actual figures for 1930-31 seeing that the original estimates of revenue showed such a sharp and unexpected drop.

* * * *

(3)

Extract from the letter No. 4488-C, dated the 8th December 1932, from Mr. K. S. Fitz, C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Agent in Malwa, Indore, to the Dewan and President, State Council, Barwani.

With reference to your letter No. 405, dated the 12th October 1932, on the above subject, I have the honour to inform you that the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India approves of the Budget Estimates of the Barwani State for the year 1932-33 and congratulates the Council and yourself on the improvement in the State's financial condition.

(4)

(i) Extract from D. O. letter No. 2411-C, dated the 3rd November 1933, from Mr. K. S. Fitze, C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Agent in Malwa, Indore, to the Dewan and President, State Council, Barwani.

Many thanks for your letter No. 536 of 18th October enclosing the State budget for 1933-34. Having regard to the fact that the past year, quite apart from the general financial depression, was marked by bad agricultural conditions, I consider that the results achieved reflect the greatest credit upon yourself and your colleagues.

* * * *

(ii) Extract from the letter No. 2816-C, dated the 18th December 1933, from Mr. K. S. Fitze, C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Agent in Malwa, Indore, to the Dewan and President, State Council, Barwani.

With reference to your letter No. 536, dated the 18th October 1933, I have the honour to return herewith, duly approved, the Budget Estimates of the Barwani State for the year 1933-34, and to inform you that the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India has noted with satisfaction the financial condition of the State as disclosed by the budget.

* * * *

(5)

Extract from the D. O. letter No. 3070-C, dated the 3rd December 1934, from Mr. K. S. Fitze, C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Agent in Malwa, Indore, to the Dewan and President, State Council, Barwani.

The Budget (1934-35) as a whole represents an extremely satisfactory situation for which my cordial thanks are due to you and your colleagues. I have of course brought the budget, and the achievements which it embodies, to the notice of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General who desires me to convey to you and the Council his congratulations on the most satisfactory improvement in the financial condition of the State.

* * * *

(6)

(i) Extract from the D. O. letter No. 2751-C, dated the 4th November 1935, from Lt.-Col. D. de M. S. Fraser, C.I.E., I.A., Political Agent in Malwa, Indore, to the Dewan and President, State Council, Barwani.

Please refer to your letter No. 721, dated the 22nd October, enclosing the Budget Estimates for 1935-36.

3. In conveying sanction to the Budget I wish to convey to you and your colleagues my cordial congratulations and thanks on another year's remarkable achievement. The high standard

already set is fully maintained and I shall have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General your report.

4. The Estimates are herewith returned duly approved.

* * * *

(ii) *Copy of D. O. letter No. 2885-C, dated the 15th November 1935, from Lt.-Colonel D. de M. S. Fraser, C.I.E., I.A., Political Agent in Malwa, to the Dewan and President, State Council, Barwani.*

Subject :—Barwani State Budget for 1935-36.

Please refer to paragraph 3 of my demi-official letter No. 2751-C of the 4th November 1935.

2. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General has read with much interest the report on the Barwani Budget for 1935-36 and has desired that his congratulations be conveyed to the Council of Administration on the State's satisfactory financial condition.

* * * *

(7)

Copy of letter No. 3153-C of 1936, dated Indore, the 5th December 1936, 145-C/36 from Lt.-Colonel D. de M. S. Fraser, C.I.E., I.A., Political Agent in Malwa, to the Dewan and President, State Council, Barwani.

Subject :—Budget Estimates of the Barwani State for 1936-37.

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. 974, dated the 27th October 1936, on the above subject.

2. The Budget Estimates of the Barwani State for 1936-37 are returned herewith duly sanctioned.

3. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India has observed with great appreciation and satisfaction the continued success of the administration in all Departments and has desired that his congratulations be conveyed to you and your colleagues. To this I add my own heartiest congratulations.

* * * *

(8)

Extract from the letter No. 2945-C of 1937, dated the 28th October 1937, from Lieut.-Colonel D. de M. S. Fraser, C.I.E., I.A., Political Agent in Malwa, to the Dewan and President, State Council, Barwani.

Subject :—Budget Estimates of the Barwani State for the year 1937-38.

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. 301, dated the 20th October 1937, on the above subject and to return herewith, duly sanctioned, the Budget Estimates of the Barwani State for the year 1937-38.

2. It is again my pleasurable duty to congratulate you and the Council on another year's extremely successful working of the Administration.

3. The year 1936-37 saw the liquidation of the one big liability on the State, *viz.*, the marriage of the Raj Kumari Mukund Kunwarba. This obligation was discharged in a way which could not have been bettered, for I was a witness myself of the faultless efficiency which characterized all and every arrangement.

4. The success of the year's working can, possibly best be demonstrated by the fact that a transaction estimated to cost 2 lakhs was in fact carried into execution with a drain on the State exchequer of only Rs. 1,26,700.

The estimated closing balance for the year 1936-37 without taking into consideration the marriage was Rs. 9,24,258 whereas it was actually Rs. 7,97,558 after all expenses in this connection were paid.

5. I am informing the Hon'ble the Resident for Central India of this very satisfactory position.

* * * *

(ii) Extract from the letter No. 3067-C, dated the 11th November 1937, from Lieut.-Colonel D. de M. S. Fraser, C.I.E., I.A., Political Agent in Malwa, to the Dewan and President, State Council, Barwani.

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 5 of my letter No. 2945-C, dated the 28th October 1937, on the above subject and to inform you that the Hon'ble the Resident for Central India has observed with interest and appreciation the continued success of the administration in all Departments of the State.

(9)

(i) Copy of letter No. 3691-C of 1938, dated Indore, the 30th November 1938, from Major G. Kirkbride, I.A., Political Agent in Malwa, to the Dewan and President, State Council, Barwani, C. I.

Subject :—Budget Estimates of the Barwani State for the year 1938-39.

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. 916, dated the 29th October 1938, on the above subject and to return herewith, duly sanctioned, the Budget Estimates of the Barwani State for the year 1938-39.

2. I observe with satisfaction the continued success of the administration in all Departments of the State and request that you will be so good as to convey my congratulations to your Council.

3. I am informing the Hon'ble the Resident for Central India of the very satisfactory condition of the State's finances.

* * * *

(ii) Copy of letter No. 4083-C, dated the 23rd December 1938, from Major G. Kirkbride, I.A., Political Agent in Malwa, to the Dewan and President, State Council, Barwani.

In continuation of my letter No. 3691-C, dated the 30th November 1938, on the above subject, I have the honour to convey the Hon'ble the Resident for Central India's cordial appreciation of the results shown in the above mentioned Budget Estimates of the Barwani State and to say that he has read your letter with great interest and satisfaction.

APPENDIX III.

(1) THE BARWANI STATE AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT, 1935.

*Passed by the Barwani State Council under their Resolution
No. 50 dated 1st August 1935.*

Whereas it is expedient to prevent moneylenders from taking undue advantage of the illiterate and indebted condition of the agricultural classes, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. This Act shall be called "The Barwani State Agriculturists' Relief Act" and it shall extend to the whole of the Barwani State from the date of its publication in the State Gazette.

**Short title,
commencement
and extent.**

2. If there is anything in other Acts, Council Resolutions, Circulars or other orders now in force repugnant or contrary to the provisions of this Act, then those Acts, Council Resolutions, Circulars or orders shall not apply to the extent of the provisions of this Act.

3. Unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context :—

**Repugnant Acts
ineffective.**

(a) For purposes of this Act the definition of the word 'Agriculturist' shall be as follows :—

Agriculturist.

An agriculturist means a person whose principal means of livelihood in the limits of Barwani State is agriculture and who also, as a tenant or sub-tenant and not merely as a servant employed on daily, weekly, monthly or yearly wages, does the cultivation himself or by some member or members of his family residing with him. A man doing cultivation solely or principally by a servant or servants or by a tenant or a sub-tenant is not an agriculturist.

Explanation :—(a) An agriculturist who without any intention of changing his status as such, temporarily ceases to earn his livelihood by agriculture or to engage personally in agricultural labour as aforesaid, or who is prevented from so earning his livelihood or engaging in agriculture by age or bodily infirmity or by necessary absence in the military service of His Majesty, does not thereby cease to be an agriculturist within this definition.

(b) An assignee of revenue assessment or a mortgagee is not, as such, an agriculturist within this definition.

Money. (b) "Money" shall be deemed to include agricultural produce, implements and stock.

Standing Crops. (c) "Standing Crops" shall include crops of all sorts attached to the soil, and leaves, flowers and fruits upon and juice in trees and shrubs.

CHAPTER II.

Of kinds of suits and place of suing according to this Act.

4. The provisions of this Act shall apply to :—

Application of this Act. (1) Suits for an account instituted by an indebted agriculturist according to the provisions of Section 5, and

(2) Suits against agriculturists for recovery of money alleged to be due to the plaintiff creditor :—

On account of money lent or advanced to or paid for the agriculturist defendant, or as the price of goods sold or on an account stated between the plaintiff and the defendant, or

On a written or unwritten engagement for the payment of money not hereinbefore provided for.

(3) Suits against agriculturists on mortgages executed by them.

(4) Proceedings in execution of decrees against agriculturists.

5. Any agriculturist may sue for an account of money lent or advanced to or paid for him by a creditor, or due by him to the creditor as the price for goods sold, or on a written or unwritten engagement for the payment of money, and of money paid by him to the creditor, and for a decree declaring the amount, if any, still payable by him to the creditor.

When any such suit is brought, the amount (if any) payable by the plaintiff shall be determined under the same rules as would be applicable under this Act if the creditor had sued him for recovery of the debt.

Explanation :— Such a suit for accounts by an agriculturist against his creditor shall lie even in case of a debt due under a decree, whether it be a simple decree or a mortgage one, passed before the promulgation of this Act.

Place of suing.

6. Subject to the pecuniary jurisdiction of Courts as provided for in other Acts, suits to which the provisions of this Act apply, shall be instituted in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the agriculturist, whether he be plaintiff or defendant, resides.

Note :— Every such suit in which there are more than one agriculturist as plaintiffs or defendants who reside within the local jurisdiction of different Courts, may be instituted with the leave of the Court in any of such Courts.

CHAPTER III.

Of hearing of suits according to this Act.

7. In every case in which it seems to the Court possible to dispose of a suit at the first hearing, the summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit.

**Summons to
be for final
disposal of suit.**

8. In suits to which the provisions of this Act apply, the Court shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Evidence Act or in any other law for the time being in force, have power, in order to inquire into and determine the real nature of any transaction between the agriculturist and his creditor, to admit evidence of any oral agreement or statement pertaining to such transaction even though the transaction has been the subject of a written agreement.

**Oral evidence
admissible not-
withstanding
written agree-
ment.**

9. In all suits to which this Act applies, the Court, whether the amount of the creditor's claim is disputed or not, shall examine both the plaintiff and the defendant as witnesses and shall enquire into the history and merits of the case from the commencement of the transactions between the parties out of which the suit has arisen, first with a view to ascertain whether any fraud, mistake, undue influence or any such thing has been practised upon the agriculturist-party, and secondly, with a view to take an account between the parties in the manner hereinafter provided.

**Parties to be
examined and
history of trans-
actions with
Agriculturist
debtors to be
investigated.**

10. In all suits under this Act the creditor should invariably produce with his plaint or written statement as the case may be, his accounts and a statement of such accounts showing in an analytical form the principal sums advanced, the interest due thereon, and the repayments (if any) made by the debtor. These accounts and statement should be signed and verified by the creditor in the manner prescribed for the signing and verification of pleadings. In case the creditor fails to produce the previous accounts or to explain satisfactorily the non-production of such accounts, the creditor's claim for the full amount or a part thereof as the case may be should be disallowed.

**Production of
books of former
accounts.**

11. When the Court inquires into the history and merits of a case from the commencement of the transactions between the parties, in accordance with the provisions of Section 9, it shall,

notwithstanding any agreement between the parties as to allowing compound interest and,

notwithstanding any statement or settlement of account or any contract purporting to close previous dealings and to create a new obligation,

**Mode of taking
account.**

take the account according to the following rules :—

(1) The account shall be inquired into and ascertained from the commencement of the transactions to the date of the suit ;

(2) Separate accounts of principal and interest shall be taken ;

(3) In the account of principal there shall be debited to the debtor such money as may from time to time have been actually received by him or on his account from the creditor, and the price of goods, if any, actually sold to him or on his account by the creditor;

Note :—(1) Care should be specially taken that Vatav or such other item, if any, added to the money actually advanced, or to the price of the goods actually sold, shall not enter into the account of principal.

(2) When the price of grain or any other goods is to be debited or credited, it should be debited or credited, having regard to the market rates prevailing at the time when the price of goods was debited or credited.

(4) Interest accrued due should be kept separate and special attention should be paid to the fact that interest does not get included in the principal;

(5) Simple interest only shall be allowed at the contract rate, but more than 12 per cent. per annum shall not be allowed;

(6) Interest to be debited annually, that is, interest only on the balance of principal outstanding at the end of a year shall be computed from the beginning of the next year;

(7) All money paid or goods delivered by or on account of the debtor to the creditor or on his account and all profits in the form of Vatav (be it in cash or goods) and other advantages of every description received by the creditor from the debtor in the course of the transactions shall be credited, first, in the account of interest, and when any payment is more than sufficient to discharge the balance of interest due at the time it is made, the residue of such payment shall be credited to the debtor in the account of principal;

(8) The accounts of principal and interest shall be made upto the date of instituting the suit, and the aggregate of the balances (if any) appearing due on both such accounts against the debtor on that date shall be deemed to be the amount due at that date.

*Damdupat :—*But in no case should the creditor get on the whole account including interest more than double of the total amount actually advanced as principal.

Regarding former decrees.

12. In cases where decrees standing against agriculturists when this Act comes into force, and decrees included in other debts come before the Court for execution, account should also be taken of such decretal debts in accordance with the provisions of Section 11 if it has not already been taken before the decree was passed. In taking such account, if it appears to the Court that the transactions which have led to the passing of the decrees are a part and parcel of other transactions entered into between the parties, then all those transactions should be inquired into as if the agriculturist had instituted a suit for taking accounts in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of this Act and the amount remaining due by the agriculturist should then be ascertained. But the ascertainment of such amount shall not, except under circumstances mentioned in Section 13 of this Act, entitle the creditor to realize from the agriculturist debtor any sum in excess of the balance due under the decree sought to be executed.

Explanation :—Despite all decisions and orders to the contrary, accounts should invariably be taken by the court in cases where decrees were passed against agriculturists before this Act came into force, and this should be done even where the decree-holder after filing his application for execution remains absent or otherwise does not press for execution. If the accounts are not produced or the decree-holder remains absent on the date of hearing, an order vacating the decree should be passed by the Court. The accounts should be examined in every such case with the same stringency which is prescribed in Sections 9, 10 and 11 of the Act.

13. In suits for account according to Section 5 or in money suits against an agriculturist which are not based on any mortgage, besides ascertaining the amount remaining due by the agriculturist, the Court has power to direct that such amount shall be paid by instalments with or without interest. But if in the account upto the date of the institution of the suit the interest accrued due is equal to the amount of the principal, the Court shall not allow further interest on the decretal amount.

In suits accord-ing to Section 5 or in money suits instalments may be granted in the decree.

14. (1) Where the Court awards interest from the date of the suit to the date of the decree and from the date of the decree to the realization of the amount due, in cases other than those mentioned in the latter half of Section 13 above, it shall not award more than 3 per cent. per annum interest.

Interest after the date of decree.

(2) In execution of civil decrees against agriculturist judgment-debtors passed before the date of the promulgation of this Act the executing Courts shall not allow interest on the decretal amount at a rate higher than 3 per cent. per annum even if the decree sought to be executed allows interest at a higher rate.

Simple inter-est to be awarded.

15. The interest to be awarded under this Act shall be simple.

CHAPTER IV.

Miscellaneous.

16. Where a creditor files a suit against an agriculturist such suit shall in future include all outstanding debts due to him by the agriculturist defendant on all his accounts with the same creditor. Any claim due on any account with the same creditor not so included in any suit instituted after the publication of this Act in the State Gazette shall be deemed to have been permanently waived.

Suit to include all outstanding debts.

17. The agriculturist debtor shall be at liberty to prove any payments made by him towards a decree, even though such payments have not been certified in Court according to law.

Regarding proof of payment and adjustment.

18. With a view to carry out the object of this Act the Dewan and President, State Council, may, from time to time, make, in conformity with the provisions of this Act, such rules as are deemed necessary in regard to the manner of taking accounts and other matters.

Power to make rules.

(2) THE BARWANI STATE NUKTA RESTRICTION ACT OF 1937.

Passed by the Barwani State Council under their Resolution No. 5 dated the 19th November 1937.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to save the people of the State from ruinous expenditure in connection with funeral feasts (Nukta) enforced by social tyranny it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the "Barwani State Nukta Restriction Act of 1937."

Extent.

2. It shall extend to the whole of the Barwani State.

Commencement.

3. It shall come into force on the date it is published in the Barwani State Gazette.

Definition.

4. 'Nukta' includes funeral feast (Kriya-Kharch, Chehal-lam), the Annual (funeral) feast (Barsi), the six-monthly funeral feast (Chhamasi), and such other feasts as are given in connection with the death of any person. But the term Nukta does not include such rites as Shraddha which may be performed in accordance with the tenets of religious scriptures (Dharmashastra).

Limit persons to be fed.

5. No person shall feed more than 50 persons in any Nukta performed in his family and the Nukta shall not last more than one day.

*Explanation :—*This number shall not include those persons who reside permanently with the person giving Nukta feast.

Distribution of 'Lahan.'

6. No one shall distribute in his caste any 'Lahan' or metal pots in connection with the death of any person.

Abetment.

7. No person shall, by means of any pressure, threat, or advice or in any other manner induce or encourage another to feed more than the prescribed number of persons, or to distribute 'Lahan' or metal pots under any other name.

Penalty.

8. Whoever acts in contravention of the provisions of sections 5, 6 and 7 of this Act or abets such acts, shall be punished with fine not exceeding Rs. 500 or with simple imprisonment not exceeding one week or with both.

Preparations to contravene provisions of the Act.

9. Whenever a Kamasdar receives information or comes to know otherwise that any person residing within his jurisdiction is making preparations to contravene any of the provisions of this Act, he shall serve a written notice upon the person concerned prohibiting him from doing so.

Procedure in case of failure to comply with notice.

10. If after making necessary inquiries he finds that the notice is not complied with it shall be obligatory upon the Kamasdar to file a complaint against the offender or offenders within ten days of the commission of the offence in the court of the Magistrate

exercising jurisdiction in the place where the offence is committed. The Kamasdar shall at once report to the Darbar the occurrence of the offence stating all the facts and the action taken by him. A copy of the complaint filed in the Magistrate's court should accompany the report.

11. Whoever acts in contravention of the provisions of this Act after the service of a notice upon him under section 9 above shall be liable to enhanced penalty and may be punished with fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) or with simple imprisonment not exceeding one month or with both.

**Enhanced pen-
alty.**

12. Whenever a Kamasdar receives information that any person has already done anything in contravention of the provisions of sections 5, 6 and 7 of this Act it will be obligatory on him to act immediately in the manner prescribed in section 10 above after making necessary inquiry and verifying the correctness of the information.

**Kamasdar to
file complaint.**

13. In all cases instituted under sections 10 and 12 of this Act on the complaint of a Kamasdar the Public Prosecutor of the State will assist the Kamasdar and conduct the prosecution.

**Public Prose-
cutor to conduct
the prosecution.**

14. It shall be the duty of both the Patel and Patwari of a village to report to the Kamasdar of his Pergana any infringement of the provisions of sections 5, 6 and 7 of this Act in the village in his charge within 4 days of his coming to know of the same, and any wilful failure on his part in this respect will amount to abetment under this Act and he will be liable to prosecution therefor.

**Duty of Patel
and Patwari to
report infringe-
ment.**

15. (a) The offences under this Act shall be triable by a Magistrate of the First Class and shall be non-cognizable, bailable and non-compoundable.

Procedure.

(b) Any person may lodge a complaint in a competent court in respect of an offence under this Act.

16. Whoever gives information to the court against any person for his having committed an offence under this Act, shall, on conviction of the offender, be awarded by the magistrate a reward not exceeding half the amount of the fine imposed. But if the information is found to be both false and malicious, the informant shall be liable to a fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

**Giving infor-
mation.**

**(3) THE BARWANI STATE PROHIBITION OF MARRIAGES
BETWEEN OLD MEN AND MINOR GIRLS
ACT OF 1937.**

Passed by the Barwani State Council under their Resolution No. 6 dated the 19th November, 1937.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to discourage and prohibit marriages where there is undue disparity of age between minor girls and men proposing to marry them, such marriages being seriously detrimental to the health and well-being of society, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This act may be called “The Barwani State Prohibition of Marriages between Old Men and Minor Girls Act of 1937.”

Extent and commencement.

It extends to the whole of the Barwani State, and it shall come into force on the date of its publication in the State Gazette.

No male of the age of 45 years or above to marry a minor girl.

2. No male of the age of 45 years or above shall marry or contract to marry a girl who is under 18 years of age.

Penalty.

3. Whosoever marries or causes other persons to be married or otherwise helps or abets the performance of a marriage in contravention of section 2 shall be punished with simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000 or with both.

Explanation :—A Purohit or Priest who solemnizes such marriage, and the guardian of the girl as well as the person who gives her in marriage shall be deemed to be abettors within the meaning of this section.

Contravention of the Act beyond the limits of the Barwani State.

4. Any person domiciled in the Barwani State, who celebrates a marriage in contravention of the provisions of this Act, at any place without the limits of the Barwani State, shall, on conviction by the proper authority, be liable to be punished as if the said marriage had been celebrated in the Barwani State.

Limitation.

5. No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted after the expiry of one year from the date of the commission of the offence.

Procedure.

6. Offences under this Act shall be cognizable, bailable, non-compoundable and triable by a Magistrate of the First Class.

APPENDIX IV.

List of the University Graduates in the service of Barwani State.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Qualifications.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>
1. Sir Harilal N. Gosalia, Kt...	M.A., LL.B.	..Dewan and President, State Council, Barwani.
2. Rai Saheb M. S. Dutt Chowdhari.	B.A., LL.B.	..Judicial Member and District and Sessions Judge.
3. Lt.-Col. A. S. Mackay, M.C., .B.A. (Cantab.)	..Tutor-Guardian to His Highness I.A.	..Tutor-Guardian to His Highness Ranasahib.
4. Mr. H. N. Dhar ..	..B.E. ..	..P. W. D. Secretary and Superintending Engineer.
5. Mr. W. G. Subhedar..	..B.Sc., LL.B.	..Judicial Secretary and Supdt. State Education.
6. Mr. R. L. Gupta ..	..M.A., LL.B.	..Assistant Durbar Secretary.
7. Mr. Totalal Jain ..	..B.A., LL.B.	..Assistant Judicial Secretary.
8. Mr. L. K. Jaiwant ..	..B.Sc., B.E.	..Assistant P. W. D. Secretary.
9. Dr. A. M. Naqui ..	..M.B., B.S.	..State Surgeon.
10. Dr. Miss D. Hari ..	..M.B.,B.S. (Bom.), Medical Officer-in-Charge, V. L.M. (Dublin).	J. Women's Hospital.
11. Dr. R. Bhattacharjya	..M.B., B.S.	..First Assistant Surgeon.
12. Dr. S. Roy .. ..	..M.B., B.S.	..Second Assistant Surgeon.
13. Mr. H. J. Shah ..	..B.A., LL.B.	..Revenue Officer.
14. Mr. Hazarilal Jain ..	..B.A., LL.B.	..Kamasdar and Munsiff-Magistrate, Rajpur.
15. Mr. K. N. Joshi ..	..B.A., LL.B.	..Kamasdar and Munsiff-Magistrate, Silawad.
16. Mr. G. G. Erande ..	..M.A., LL.B.	..Kamasdar, Pansemal.
17. Mr. S. D. Kale ..	..M.A., LL.B.	..Assistant to Kamasdar and Munsiff-Magistrate, Rajpur.
18. Mr. T. P. Bhatt ..	..B.A. ..	..Assistant Kamasdar, Anjar.
19. Mr. K. N. Pabelkar	..M.A., LL.B.	..Superintendent, Central Jail and President, Barwani Municipality.
20. Mr. G. R. Joshi ..	..B.A., LL.B.	..City Munsiff-Magistrate, Barwani.
21. Mr. M. S. Dube ..	..M.A., LL.B.	..Munsiff-Magistrate, Anjar.
22. Mr. Jung Bahadur ..	..B.A., LL.B.	..Munsiff-Magistrate, Khetia.
23. Mr. R. B. Kotasthane	..B.Sc., LL.B.	..Public Prosecutor and Durbar Vakil.
24. Mr. V. P. Bapat ..	..B.A., LL.B.	..First Assistant to the Public Prosecutor and Durbar Vakil.
25. Mr. Govindrao Joshi	..B.A., LL.B.	..Second Assistant to the Public Prosecutor and Durbar Vakil.

	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Qualifications.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>
26.	Mr. V. K. Kelkar ..	..B. E. ..	..Assistant Engineer.
27.	Mr. P. V. Jodhmal ..	..B. E. ..	..Assistant Engineer.
28.	Mr. C. P. Pathak ..	..M.A., LL.B.	..Head Master, V. H. School, Barwani.
29.	Mr. D. L. Bhatnagar ..	..M.A.	..Inspector of Schools.
30.	Miss S. Meshacks ..	..B.A.	..Head Mistress, Fitze Girls' School, Barwani.
31.	Mr. S. K. Dass ..	..B.Sc.	..First Assistant Teacher, V. H. School.
32.	Mr. C. L. Vadhera ..	..B.A.	..Assistant Teacher, V. H. School.
33.	Mr. W. R. Gokhale ..	..M.A.	Do.
34.	Mr. V. S. Joshi ..	..M.A., B.Sc.	Do.
35.	Mr. S. S. Borgaonker ..	..M.Sc.	Do.
36.	Mr. Kalooram Gupta ..	..M.A., B.T.	Do.
37.	Mr. Someshwar Purohit ..	..M.A.	Do.
38.	Mr. N. M. Ketka ..	..B.A.	Do.
39.	Mr. K. S. Joshi ..	..B.A., B.T.	Do.
40.	Mr. M. N. Nagar ..	..B.A.	Do.
41.	Mr. Jagdish Swarup ..	..B.A.	Do.
42.	Mr. Shrilal Upadhyा ..	..B.A.	Do.
43.	Mr. Shital Prasad ..	..M.A.	..Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular School, Barwani.
44.	Mr. A. B. Kher ..	..B.A.	..Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular School, Anjar.
45.	Mr. H. G. Panchayati ..	..B.A.	..Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular School, Khetia.
46.	Mr. Dinanath Chaturvedi ..	..B.A.	..Assistant Teacher, Anglo-Vernacular School, Barwani.
47.	Mr. P. W. Singh ..	..B.A.	Do.
48.	Mr. P. D. Shrivastava ..	..B.A.	Do.
49.	Mr. Mathuralal Gupta ..	..B.Sc.	Do.
50.	Mr. Kalooram Gupta ..	..B.Sc.	..Assistant Teacher, Anglo-Vernacular School, Khetia.
51.	Mr. K. C. Assi ..	..G.B.V.C.	..Veterinary Doctor.
52.	Mr. K. P. Marathe ..	..B.Sc. (Ag.)	..Assistant to the Garden Superintendent.
53.	Mr. H. Kapoor ..	..B.Sc., LL.B.	..Sharistedar, Revenue Member's Office.
54.	Mr. S. P. Bhaosar ..	..B.A., LL.B.	..Sharistedar, Durbar Office.
55.	Mr. B. K. Dass ..	..B.A.	..Head Clerk, Durbar Office.
56.	Mr. Vidhyadhar Sharma ..	..B.COM.	..Clerk, Durbar Office.
57.	Mr. Nazar Mohammad ..	..B.A.	..Auditor, Accounts Office.
58.	Mr. Babulal Sharma ..	..B.A.	..Sub-Inspector of Police, Anjar.
59.	Mr. V. R. Joshi ..	..B.A.	..Sub-Inspector of Police, Barwani.

APPENDIX V.**Statements and Statistical Returns.**

No.	Description.	PAGE
I.	Statement showing the names of High Officials in the service of Barwani State	145
II.	Statement showing the actual receipts for the years 1929-30 to 1938-39	147
III.	Statement showing the actual expenditure for the years 1929-30 to 1938-39	148
IV.	Statement showing the details of expenditure on Public Works during the years 1930-31 to 1938-39	149
V.	List of Laws in force in Barwani State	150
VI.	Statement showing the number and valuation of original suits and execution cases instituted during the years from 1929-30 to 1938-39	152
VII.	Statement showing the number and results of Civil appeals filed and disposed of during the years from 1930-31 to 1938-39 ..	153
VIII.	Statement showing the number and result of cases filed in the Court of the Dewan and President, State Council, Barwani, against decisions of the Subordinate Criminal Courts during the years 1930-31 to 1938-39	154
IX.	Statement showing the working of District and Sessions Court, Barwani and the Pergana Munsiff-Magistrate Courts of the State during the period from 1st May 1930 upto September 1930 and during the years from 1930-31 to 1938-39 .. .	155
X.	Statement showing Registration work done during the years from 1930-31 to 1938-39	156
XI.	Statement showing the number of heinous offences committed during the years from 1929-30 to 1938-39	157
XII.	Statement showing the working of the Police Department during the period from 1929-30 to 1938-39	158
XIII.	Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries for the period from 1930-31 to 1938-39 .. .	159
XIV.	Statement showing the number of the convicts, undertrial prisoners, etc., of the Central Jail, for the years from 1930-31 to 1938-39	160
XV.	Statement showing the growth of Education in Barwani State during the period from 1930-31 to 1938-39	161
XVI.	Statement showing the expenditure on Education in Barwani State during the period from 1930-31 to 1938-39 .. .	162

No.	Description.	PAGE
XVII.	Statement showing the number of births and deaths in Barwani State during the years from 1930-31 to 1938-39	163
XVIII.	Statement showing the work done by the Medical Department during the years 1930-31 to 1938-39	164
XIX.	Comparative Statement showing the Agricultural stock in Barwani State during the years 1929-30 and 1938-39	165
XX.	Statement showing the irrigation in the Barwani State during the years 1930-31 to 1938-39	166
XXI.	Statement of receipts of the Forest Department for the years from 1929-30 to 1938-39	167
XXII.	Statement showing the number of offences detected and dealt with under the Barwani State Sayer Act during the years from 1930-31 to 1938-39	169
XXIII.	Statement showing the number of cases of illicit distillation of liquor and smuggling detected and dealt with during the years from 1930-31 to 1938-39	169

I.

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE NAMES OF HIGH OFFICIALS
IN THE SERVICE OF BARWANI STATE.**

(I) State Council.

Dewan Bahadur Sir Harilal N. Gosalia, Kt., M.A., LL.B.	Dewan and President, State Council.
Khan Bahadur Meherjibhoy Hormusji	Revenue Member.
Rai Saheb M. S. Dutt Chowdhari, B.A., LL.B. ..	Judicial Member.

(II) Tutor-Guardian to His Highness Ranasahab.

Lt.-Col. A. S. Mackay, B.A. (Cantab.), M.C., I.A.	Tutor-Guardian to His Highness the Rana of Barwani.
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(III) Secretaries.

Mr. S. P. Marathe	Durbar Secretary.
Mr. W. G. Subhedar, B.Sc., LL.B.	Judicial Secretary.
Mr. H. N. Dhar, B.E.	P. W. D. Secretary.
Mr. R. L. Gupta, M.A., LL.B.	Assistant Durbar Secretary.
Mr. T. L. Jain, B.A., LL.B.	Assistant Judicial Secretary.
Mr. L. K. Jaiwant, B.Sc., B.E.	Assistant P. W. D. Secretary.
Pandit Sitaram	Superintendent, Durbar Office.

(IV) Judicial Department.

Rai Saheb M. S. Dutt Chowdhari, B.A., LL.B. ..	District and Sessions Judge, Barwani.
Mr. R. B. Kotasthane, B.Sc., LL.B.	Public Prosecutor and Durbar Vakil, Barwani.
Mr. K. N. Pabelkar, M.A., LL.B.	Superintendent, Central Jail, Barwani.
Mr. G. R. Joshi, B.A., LL.B.	City Munsiff-Magistrate, Barwani.
Mr. M. S. Dube, M.A., LL.B.	Munsiff Magistrate, Anjar.
Mr. H. L. Jain, B.A., LL.B.	Munsiff-Magistrate, Rajpur.
Mr. K. N. Joshi, B.A., LL.B.	Munsiff-Magistrate, Silawad.
Mr. Jung Bahadur, B.A., LL.B.	Munsiff-Magistrate, Khetia.

(V) Revenue Department.

Mr. Hiralal J. Shah, B.A., LL.B.	Revenue Officer.
Mr. Badrinarayan	Kamasdar, Anjar.
Mr. H. L. Jain, B.A., LL.B.	Kamasdar, Rajpur.
Mr. K. N. Joshi, B.A., LL.B.	Kamasdar, Silawad.
Mr. G. G. Erande, M.A., LL.B.	Kamasdar, Pansemal.
Mr. B. S. Pandit	Superintendent, Land Records.

(VI) Accounts and Audit Department.

Rai Saheb Devi Sahai	Controller of Accounts.
Thakur Kewalsingh	Chief Durbar Auditor.
Mr. Qurban Ali	Assistant Controller of Accounts.

(VII) Medical Department.

Dr. A. M. Naqui, M.B., B.S.	..	..	..	State Surgeon.
Dr. Miss Dayabai L. Hari, M.B., B.S., L.M. (Dublin).				Medical Officer-in-charge, V. J. Women's Hospital, Barwani.
Dr. R. Bhattacharjya, M.B., B.S.	..	..	..	First Assistant Surgeon.
Dr. S. Roy, M.B., B.S.	..	..	..	Second Assistant Surgeon.

(VIII) Public Works Department.

Mr. H. N. Dhar, B.E.	..	..	..	Superintending Engineer.
Mr. Rampratap Verma	..	..	..	State Engineer.
Mr. Mahadeo Govind	..	..	..	Assistant Engineer, Barwani.
Mr. Jodhmal, B.E.	..	..	..	Assistant Engineer, Anjar.
Mr. V. K. Kelkar, B.E.	..	..	..	Assistant Engineer, Pansemal.

(IX) Education Department.

Mr. W. G. Subhedar, B.Sc., LL.B.	..	..	..	Superintendent, State Education.
Mr. Choube Permanand Pathak, M.A., LL.B.	..			Head Master, V. H. School, Barwani.
Mr. D. L. Bhatnagar, M.A.	..	..	..	Inspector of Schools.
Miss S. Meshacks, B.A.	..	..	..	Head Mistress, Fitze Girls' School, Barwani.

(X) Police Department.

Mr. Chunnilal	..	..	..	Superintendent of Police.
Mr. Aliyarkhan	Assistant Superintendent of Police.

(XI) Forest Department.

Mr. P. C. Mehta	Forest Officer.
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(XII) Sayer and Excise Department.

Rai Saheb Dayashanker Tiwari	Sayer and Excise Officer.
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(XIII) Household and Palace Department.

Mr. Wasiuddin	Household and Palace Officer.
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(XIV) Gardens Department.

Mr. Nazar Mohammad	Superintendent of Gardens.
Mr. M. V. Kelkar	Assistant Superintendent of Gardens.

(XV) Census Department.

Mr. Brijjal Rawat	Census Officer.
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II.

Statement showing the actual receipts for the years 1929-30 to 1938-39.

S. No.	Budget head.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue	3,56,115 9 4	3,37,066 9 7	3,63,926 9 6	3,90,899 14 10	4,04,077 1 9
2	Cesses on land	48,611 8 10	43,997 8 6	54,623 14 9	59,175 7 1	60,967 14 8
3	Assessed taxes	30,963 7 8	42,875 4 8	17,942 3 5	32,876 13 4	41,321 4 3
4	Advances ..	2,317 4 2	53,645 13 7	4,508 14 9	5,886 13 4	8,922 15 9
5	Excise ..	2,26,631 8 10	1,43,861 6 7	1,05,096 4 6	1,03,645 2 2	1,09,795 1 11
6	Forest ..	1,12,262 14 0	1,08,774 1 2	1,09,974 5 11	1,02,976 11 8	1,05,759 7 3
7	Judicial ..	71,057 15 3	95,746 5 7	79,896 0 11	85,268 14 11	86,894 15 11
8	Police ..	6,139 6 11	5,771 3 11	5,418 12 0	5,576 13 10	5,789 2 1
9	Gardens ..	4,688 1 9	5,426 8 8	5,039 9 11	7,354 7 9	7,946 3 10
10	Sayer ..	1,66,513 10 4	1,46,135 11 10	1,16,454 5 6	1,36,328 8 9	1,71,646 2 11
11	Public Works Dept.	11,429 15 11	13,722 1 5	7,870 15 5	8,653 15 8	9,378 5 2
12	Interest ..	31,865 10 6	16,830 13 1	6,585 5 11	20,965 9 5	19,837 12 1
13	Miscellaneous	16,199 13 1	37,467 8 4	49,242 7 5	44,752 0 9	46,115 11 11
14	Extraordinary	....	33,135 5 7	....	....	....
	Total ..	10,84,796 14 7	10,84,456 6 6	9,26,579 13 11	10,04,361 5 6	10,78,452 3 6

S. No.	Budget head.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue	4,00,355 12 4	3,83,208 7 6	3,87,566 6 3	3,81,192 9 6	3,76,719 11 3
2	Cesses on land	62,916 9 7	58,928 6 10	57,441 5 8	54,092 5 3	53,739 4 5
3	Assessed taxes	32,019 3 1	33,741 12 9	34,703 5 6	35,101 6 6	32,031 3 3
4	Advances ..	9,302 5 11	10,109 4 3	2,190 5 1	641 7 6	346 2 11
5	Excise ..	1,19,939 15 3	1,29,434 2 5	1,42,582 1 7	1,27,524 6 4	1,05,672 10 4
6	Forest ..	1,13,753 4 5	1,21,906 8 11	1,16,178 15 2	1,19,962 3 2	1,18,852 6 6
7	Judicial ..	79,342 15 3	57,879 15 3	52,577 11 11	54,484 0 10	56,746 9 11
8	Police ..	6,801 8 7	7,659 4 9	8,244 5 2	10,500 7 9	11,222 11 10
9	Gardens ..	8,922 0 7	9,621 8 4	10,008 0 9	9,163 0 10	8,607 9 3
10	Sayer ..	1,63,015 12 0	1,68,587 4 6	1,88,920 2 9	1,81,472 3 3	1,78,587 4 3
11	Public Works Dept.	10,542 2 2	11,572 7 6	11,700 6 5	11,430 10 2	11,228 13 10
12	Interest ..	19,350 15 10	31,616 11 8	33,098 2 9	33,036 5 6	35,805 7 9
13	Miscellaneous	64,869 12 5	45,676 7 6	43,679 4 0	36,763 9 6	34,404 7 3
14	Extraordinary	....	....	....	....	....
	Total ..	10,91,132 5 5	10,69,942 6 2	10,88,890 9 0	10,55,364 12 1	10,23,964 6 9

III.

Statement showing the actual expenditure for the years 1929-30 to 1938-39.

S. No.	Budget head.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	General Administra- tion ..	80,246 2 8	93,467 9 2	69,524 11 10	73,647 13 5	75,170 11 0
2	Land Revenue Dept..	75,973 11 1	58,158 12 2	63,947 4 6	71,886 15 9	73,832 14 3
3	Excise Department ..	16,289 1 1	15,015 14 10	13,563 14 8	12,481 12 0	13,063 12 1
4	Forest Department ..	20,597 11 11	22,324 3 0	26,394 7 1	23,818 2 6	25,013 13 8
5	Judicial Department.	24,691 7 5	27,446 10 6	27,238 0 6	29,552 11 10	31,251 2 4
6	Police Department ..	40,266 4 2	62,402 12 7	60,929 2 8	65,007 2 1	66,181 13 8
7	Body-Guards ..	5,599 5 4	....	....	....	....
8	Ranjit Infantry ..	7,467 4 1	....	....	....	....
9	Education ..	26,738 15 4	32,388 2 8	35,685 11 9	39,425 14 11	45,194 4 11
10	Medical ..	35,583 8 5	37,139 2 0	40,309 8 10	39,462 4 3	43,132 12 8
11	Political Charges ..	3,389 13 3	3,389 13 3	3,389 13 3	3,389 13 3	3,389 13 3
12	Scientific and other minor departments.	12,484 4 9	16,056 1 5	14,704 12 9	20,588 6 5	24,376 13 10
13	Pensions and Charities.	51,303 2 1	35,683 9 6	34,589 3 1	34,975 1 9	34,728 10 4
14	Household and Palace Department ..	1,76,899 6 1	1,13,043 15 9	1,20,828 11 6	1,32,816 2 2	1,38,927 12 9
15	Public Works ..	70,110 3 1	1,06,055 8 4	1,13,267 15 9	2,03,674 3 9	2,60,318 1 4
16	Sayer ..	8,511 8 6	8,761 2 9	9,417 5 4	10,240 14 8	10,121 12 9
17	Miscellaneous ..	62,457 5 9	60,651 6 4	35,966 15 3	32,729 6 9	31,448 4 6
18	Extraordinary ..	86,402 5 0	3,818 9 5	376 8 1	....	....
19	Payment of liabilities.	2,08,592 12 7	2,74,115 8 0	1,89,096 1 8	13,598 1 0	....
	Total ..	10,13,604 4 7	9,69,918 13 8	8,59,230 4 6	8,07,294 14 6	8,76,152 9 4

S. No.	Budget head.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	General Administra- tion ..	82,177 5 2	81,737 2 6	80,354 11 5	78,930 1 0	83,880 6 3
2	Land Revenue Dept..	81,942 0 5	72,050 9 0	74,252 13 5	72,664 13 0	73,858 1 7
3	Excise Department ..	13,303 0 7	12,156 14 2	10,726 9 11	10,218 4 8	9,395 10 7
4	Forest Department ..	26,889 3 5	28,978 3 3	29,746 1 9	28,488 14 11	27,697 14 8
5	Judicial Department .	33,113 5 9	35,375 14 3	32,836 5 5	32,036 3 11	30,396 12 1
6	Police Department ..	66,062 8 9	67,342 10 0	68,450 6 5	67,881 6 8	69,861 2 0
7	Body-Guards ..	....	....	....	....	....
8	Ranjit Infantry ..	....	....	....	....	....
9	Education ..	48,735 6 1	53,553 7 8	59,654 0 10	61,899 1 1	65,037 6 9
10	Medical ..	43,974 2 8	43,771 14 8	53,522 11 5	59,264 6 9	58,609 3 0
11	Political Charges ..	3,389 13 3	3,389 13 3	3,389 13 3	3,389 13 3	3,389 13 3
12	Scientific and other minor departments.	22,204 3 7	22,647 13 4	26,789 9 2	26,722 6 9	27,331 12 7
13	Pensions and Charities.	34,661 5 6	35,255 13 5	35,402 5 4	35,835 13 7	35,189 6 3
14	Household and Palace Department ..	1,39,842 7 3	1,36,949 14 9	1,24,286 3 6	1,26,431 14 0	1,40,006 6 3
15	Public Works ..	2,98,861 2 3	2,99,962 11 2	2,99,933 4 3	3,01,814 12 10	2,75,187 6 6
16	Sayer ..	10,213 15 5	10,450 11 7	10,699 8 9	10,730 8 10	10,855 13 2
17	Miscellaneous ..	31,052 14 7	30,374 13 4	27,593 6 0	25,151 10 2	26,113 6 9
18	Extraordinary ..	25,597 15 4	36,997 4 1	2,01,507 0 3	44,160 0 0	55,128 4 3
19	Payment of liabilities.	....	....	....	....	....
	Total ..	9,62,020 14 0	9,70,995 10 5	11,39,144 15 1	9,85,620 3 5	9,91,938 13 11
		(There are no lia- bilities).				

IV.

Statement showing the details of expenditure on Public Works during the years from 1930-31 to 1938-39.

S. No.	Name of Sub-head.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Original works, buildings.. ..	15,430 13 0	33,016 4 3	88,047 11 5	1,21,226 8 1	1,41,436 6 3
2	Original works, roads.	18,345 0 11	28,606 4 8	31,996 0 4	33,866 3 10	31,903 8 3
3	Irrigation	5,028 3 2	4,379 7 2	20,615 1 1	10,519 6 9	15,415 2 7
4	Tools and plants ..	8,280 9 11	2,384 3 0	5,636 10 3	15,639 0 0	17,355 3 9
5	Repairs to buildings.	18,737 15 1	11,757 1 4	16,317 3 3	19,146 3 4	25,139 10 1
6	Repairs to roads ..	20,375 13 9	20,621 8 9	25,269 5 2	42,146 6 7	45,502 0 4
7	Supervision Charges.	18,720 0 4	9,212 0 7	14,075 9 9	14,137 13 8	20,578 1 8
8	Trestle bridge ..	1,137 0 2	3,291 2 0	1,716 10 6	3,636 7 1	1,531 1 4
	Total ..	1,06,055 8 4	1,13,267 15 9	2,03,674 3 9	2,60,318 1 4	2,98,861 2 3

S. No.	Name of Sub-head.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Original works, buildings.	1,34,917 12 11	1,30,572 5 3	1,67,260 0 2	1,01,801 8 10
2	Original works, roads ..	35,172 2 6	54,456 8 0	39,265 2 11	21,820 11 8
3	Irrigation	20,169 4 1	10,478 10 6	5,869 10 1	16,846 14 9
4	Tools and plants ..	3,356 12 0	4,169 14 2	2,727 8 6	7,841 4 7
5	Repairs to buildings ..	22,089 5 2	27,046 12 7	8,647 12 11	17,430 14 3
6	Repairs to roads ..	57,175 15 2	45,820 7 6	49,918 9 3	82,588 7 11
7	Supervision Charges ..	23,602 2 6	25,244 8 1	23,911 6 2	24,672 11 1
8	Trestle bridge	3,479 4 10	2,144 2 2	4,214 10 10	2,184 13 5
	Total ..	2,99,962 11 2	2,99,933 4 3	3,01,814 12 10	2,75,187 6 6

V.

List of Laws in force in Barwani State.

Serial No.	Title.	Description.	Promulgated or applied on.
1	Barwani State Factories Act	Local Act adopted from the corresponding British Indian Act.	15th February, 1906.
2	Game Laws	Local Act	1st February, 1910.
3	Barwani State Stamp Act, 1921 ..	Local Act adopted from corresponding British Indian Act.	1st October, 1921.
4	Barwani State Court Fees Act, 1924	Local Act	1st March, 1924.
5	The Indian Gambling Act	British Indian Act bodily applied.	25th November, 1924.
6	Barwani State Sayer Act, 1924 ..	Local Act	1st December, 1924.
7	Barwani State Excise Act, 1929 ..	Local Act	1st October, 1929.
8	Barwani State Municipal Act, 1920	Local Act	1st October, 1920.
9	Small Cause Courts Act	British Indian Act applicable with the exception as regards the right of appeal. Two appeals are allowed from a decree of a small cause court.	25th May, 1930.
10	Indian Penal Code	British Indian Act bodily applied.	17th August, 1930.
11	Criminal Procedure Code	Do. ..	do.
12	Civil Procedure Code	Do. ..	do.
13	Indian Contract Act	Do. ..	do.
14	Specific Relief Act	Do. ..	do.
15	Indian Evidence Act	Do. ..	do.
16	Whipping Act	Do. ..	do.
17	Indian Limitation Act	Do. ..	1st March, 1931.
18	Registration of Arms rules .. ..	....	1st October, 1932.
19	The Hindu Law Amendment Act ..	British Indian Act II of 1929 bodily applied.	24th February, 1933.
20	Cattle Trespass Act	British Indian Act bodily applied.	6th March, 1934.
21	Rules governing the conduct of persons holding special or general powers of attorney.	....	6th March, 1934.
22	Rules regarding the supply, stock and sale of stamps.	....	27th March, 1934.
23	Barwani State Agriculturists' Relief Act ..	Local Act	15th August, 1935.

List of Laws in force in Barwani State—(Contd.)

Serial No.	Title.	Description.	Promulgated or applied on.
24	Rules regulating compulsory labour	.. ....	20th April, 1936.
25	The Indian Registration Act	.. British Indian Act bodily applied.	1st June, 1936.
26	The Usurious Loans Act	.. Do. ..	do.
27	The Indian Sale of Goods Act	.. Do. ..	do.
28	The Transfer of Property Act	.. Do. ..	do.
29	The Indian Partnership Act	.. Do. ..	do.
30	The Barwani State Nukta Restriction Act	Local Act ..	1st December, 1937.
31	The Barwani State Prohibition of Marriages between Old Men and Minor Girls Act.	Do.	do.
32	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	British Indian Act bodily applied.	15th May, 1939.
33	Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939	Do.	1st July, 1939.
34	Registration of Foreigners Rules	.. ....	11th August, 1939.
35	Foreigners Ordinance, 1939	.. ....	15th September, 1939.
36	Foreigners Order, 1939	.. ....	do.
37	Enemy Foreigners Order, 1939	.. ....	do.
38	Defence of India Ordinance and Rules, 1939.	.. ....	18th September, 1939.
39	The Caste Disabilities Removal Act	British Indian Act bodily applied.	1st October, 1939.
40	Hindu Women's Remarriage Act	Do.	do.
41	Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act.	Do.	do.
42	Hindu Gains of Learning Act	Do.	do.
43	Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act	Do.	do.
44	The Code of Civil Procedure Amendment Act, 1936.	Do.	15th October, 1939.
45	The Code of Civil Procedure (third amendment) Act, 1937.	Do.	do.
46	The Employers' Liability Act, 1938	Do.	do.
47	The Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939	Do.	do.
48	The Special Marriage Act, 1872	Do.	do.
49	The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929	Do.	do.
50	The Arya Marriage Validation Act, 1937	Do.	do.
51	The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939.	Do.	do.

VI.

Statement showing the number and valuation of original suits and execution cases instituted during the years from 1929-30 to 1938-39.

Original Suits.				Execution Cases.			
Year.	Number.	Valuation.		Number.	Valuation.		
		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.	
1929-30	2530	4,34,341	9 0	2588	5,09,092	14 7
1930-31	3505	4,70,455	14 3	3790	6,39,943	11 11
1931-32	2570	2,95,871	13 5	2947	4,47,754	4 7½
1932-33	2666	3,53,140	8 8	3480	5,44,111	14 1
1933-34	2560	3,09,954	10 6½	4791	8,21,534	9 5
1934-35	3167	4,00,174	3 2	3978	6,94,724	15 1
1935-36	1508	1,24,135	15 6½	2379	4,08,964	5 6
1936-37	1491	1,28,247	3 6	2636	4,73,985	6 0½
1937-38	1589	1,44,740	5 1	2732	4,68,499	12 1
1938-39	1635	1,21,483	9 1	2445	4,08,941	14 3

VII.

Statement showing the number and results of Civil appeals filed and disposed of during the years from 1930-31 to 1938-39.

	Opening Balance.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Closing Balance.	Valuation of appeals filed.	How disposed of			Com- pounded or otherwise disposed of.
							Rs.	a. p.	Decrees confirmed.	
1930-31.										
Huzur Court (i.e., Court of Dewan and President, State Council)	16	36	52	45	7	8,445 8 9	35	6	1	0
District Court	29	162	191	166	25	23,722 14 0	89	64	5	3
1931-32.										
Huzur Court ..	7	32	39	16	23	16,416 15 0	14	1	..	..
District Court	25	109	134	120	14	15,590 4 0	61	38	14	4
1932-33.										
Huzur Court ..	23	28	51	26	25	15,400 11 9	22	1	2	..
District Court	14	124	138	126	12	14,494 1 6	85	30	10	1
1933-34.										
Huzur Court ..	25	25	50	33	17	3,000 6 8	21	7	2	..
District Court	12	160	172	150	22	15,832 12 9	90	35	22	1
1934-35.										
Huzur Court ..	17	27	44	28	16	11,705 0 9	25	2	..	3
District Court	22	110	132	117	15	15,371 14 3	70	27	15	2
1935-36.										
Huzur Court ..	16	25	41	23	18	9,328 3 3	18	0	1	1
District Court	15	187	202	179	23	20,879 3 1½	113	42	16	6
1936-37.										
Huzur Court ..	18	27	45	25	20	10,432 1 6	16	4	3	2
District Court	23	109	132	120	12	5,232 10 4	63	17	14	16
1937-38.										
Huzur Court ..	20	17	37	4	33	1,092 1 6	2	1	1	..
District Court	12	160	172	125	47	12,853 0 3	60	13	11	6
1938-39.										
Huzur Court ..	33	25	58	33	25	4,938 7 6	27	1	4	..
District Court	47	148	195	175	20	6,233 1 3	89	35	19	14

VIII.

Statement showing the number and result of cases filed in the Court of the Devan and President, State Council, Barwani, against decisions of the Subordinate Criminal Courts, during the years 1930-31 to 1938-39.

1

Statement showing the working of District and Sessions Court, Barwani, and the Pergana Munsiff-Magistrate Courts of the State, during the period from 1st May 1930 upto September 1930 and during the years from 1930-31 to 1938-39.

X.

*Statement showing Registration work done during the years from
1930-31 to 1938-39.*

Description.	1930-31.			1931-32.			1932-33.		
	No. of deeds registered.	Aggregate value of property.	No. of deeds registered.	Aggregate value of property.	No. of deeds registered.	Aggregate value of property.	No. of deeds registered.	Aggregate value of property.	No. of deeds registered.
Mortgage deeds	462	Rs. 2,29,391 2 9	424	1,66,075 11 9	350	1,85,997 14 6			
Sale deeds	461	2,46,489 10 9	376	1,59,931 1 6	338	1,03,714 4 0			
Wills	25	17,571 5 3	7	798 4 0	22	9,161 0 0			
Miscellaneous	49	15,007 0 0	30	4,556 0 0	36	8,994 8 0			
Total ..	997	5,08,459 2 9	837	3,31,361 1 3	746	3,07,867 10 6			

Description.	1933-34.			1934-35.			1935-36.		
	No. of deeds registered.	Aggregate value of property.	No. of deeds registered.	Aggregate value of property.	No. of deeds registered.	Aggregate value of property.	No. of deeds registered.	Aggregate value of property.	No. of deeds registered.
Mortgage deeds	326	Rs. *1,46,948 8 6	263	1,19,782 2 0	279	90,500 9 9			
Sale deeds	485	1,63,270 15 3	418	1,30,750 12 9	463	1,36,318 15 3			
Wills	12	1,040 0 0	5	9,636 0 0	5	2,630 0 0			
Miscellaneous	55	16,770 3 0	48	11,459 0 0	55	10,729 3 0			
Total ..	878	3,28,029 10 9	734	2,71,627 14 9	802	1,40,178 12 0			

Description.	1936-37.			1937-38.			1938-39.		
	No. of deeds registered.	Aggregate value of property.	No. of deeds registered.	Aggregate value of property.	No. of deeds registered.	Aggregate value of property.	No. of deeds registered.	Aggregate value of property.	No. of deeds registered.
Mortgage deeds	246	Rs. 71,630 0 0	235	72,863 4 6	216	62,747 7 3			
Sale deeds	406	1,75,279 14 6	403	1,20,440 10 0	356	1,41,656 12 9			
Wills	14	4,879 0 0	15	5,911 11 0	3	621 0 0			
Miscellaneous	51	14,940 0 0	52	14,841 15 0	35	26,767 2 0			
Total ..	717	2,66,728 14 6	705	2,14,057 8 6	610	2,31,792 6 0			

* In order to save improvident cultivators from reckless extravagance mortgages of agricultural holdings have been prohibited in the State since December 1933.

11

Statement showing the number of heinous offences committed during the years from 1929-30 to 1938-39.

Year.	Murder (Sec. 302 I. P. C.)	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder (Sec. 304 I. P. C.)	Dacoity (Sec. 395 I. P. C.)	Robbery (Secs. 392-394 I. P. C.)	Theft (Secs. 379-380 I. P. C.)	Counterfeiting King's Coins (Sec. 241 I. P. C.)	Abduction (Secs. 363&366 I. P. C.)	Rape (Sec. 376 I. P. C.)	Rioting (Secs. 147&148 I. P. C.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1929-30	..	5	4	..	1	193	..	11	2
1930-31	..	2	2	1	8	175	..	12	3
1931-32	..	2	2	2	8	177	..	10	2
1932-33	..	6	..	..	3	213	1	2	..
1933-34	..	5	3	1	3	188	..	4	3
1934-35	..	2	2	..	3	168	..	3	5
1935-36	..	4	1	1	6	211	..	13	2
1936-37	..	3	6	..	5	284	..	9	4
1937-38	..	4	12	5	2	306	1	9	4
1938-39	..	4	2	4	2	364	1	16	3

XII.

Statement showing the working of the Police Department during the period from 1929-30 to 1938-39.

Serial No.	Year.	No. of offences.	No. of accused persons arrested and sent up for trial.	No. of accused persons convicted.	No. of accused persons acquitted or discharged.	No. remaining under trial at the end of the year.
1	1929-30	..	..	481	718	437
2	1930-31	..	..	403	513	267
3	1931-32	..	..	376	438	284
4	1932-33	..	..	351	364	253
5	1933-34	..	..	326	374	242
6	1934-35	..	..	327	379	231
7	1935-36	..	..	436	433	254
8	1936-37	..	..	492	562	266
9	1937-38	..	..	502	608	281
10	1938-39	..	..	571	578	261
						242
						75
						122
						110
						40
						22
						19
						37
						42
						67
						115
						212
						242

XIII.

*Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries
for the period from 1930-31 to 1938-39.*

Year.	Value of property stolen.			Value of property recovered.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1930-31	9,918	10	0	5,169	0	2
1931-32	10,932	0	11	5,411	6	8
1932-33	10,320	10	5	6,417	0	11
1933-34	5,270	8	9	3,191	14	7
1934-35	7,395	15	0	5,090	14	9
1935-36	11,096	10	9	3,972	5	9
1936-37	8,456	10	6	5,425	11	3
1937-38	13,059	9	8	5,232	9	7
1938-39	10,634	10	9	4,226	6	6

xxv.

Statement showing the number of the convicts, undertrial prisoners, etc., of the Central Jail, Barwani, for the years from 1930-31 to 1938-39.

XXV.

Statement showing the growth of Education in Barwani State during the period from 1930-31 to 1938-39.

Number of Boys and Girls in the Schools.

	During 1929-30 (the year before the period under review).							1938-39.		
		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	
Victoria High School, Barwani	..	326	348	376	423	489	*315	330	343	346
Boys' Schools	1,401	1,718	1,763	1,889	1,996	2,468	2,524	2,439	2,604
Girls' Schools	175	185	251	313	399	388	432	468	592
Total	..	1,902	2,251	2,390	2,625	2,884	3,171	3,286	3,250	3,542
										3,925

* Owing to congestion in the High School building some classes were transferred to the A. V. School building.

XVI.

Statement showing the expenditure on Education in Barwani State during the period from 1930-31 to 1938-39.

	Average for the years 1927-28, 1928-29 and 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Victoria High School, Barwani.	9,971 9 9	15,055 9 9	15,260 2 4	17,223 12 6	18,132 0 5
Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools for Boys and Girls, etc. ..	14,809 6 3	17,332 8 11	20,425 9 5	22,202 2 5	27,062 4 6
Total ..	24,781 0 0	32,388 2 8	35,685 11 9	39,425 14 11	45,194 4 11

	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Victoria High School, Barwani.	19,059 13 2	19,163 11 10	20,298 8 7	20,991 5 7	19,983 6 1
Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools for Boys and Girls, etc. ..	29,675 8 11	34,389 11 10	39,355 8 3	40,907 11 6	45,054 0 8
Total ..	48,735 6 1	53,553 7 8	59,654 0 10	61,899 1 1	65,037 6 9

XVII.

Statement showing the number of births and deaths in Barwani State during the years from 1930-31 to 1938-39.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Remarks.
1930-31	1,443	1,199	
1931-32	2,045	1,521	
1932-33	1,928	1,780	
1933-34	2,046	1,730	
1934-35	1,716	*2,656	*The increase in the number of deaths in this year was due to Malaria which raged in an epidemic form.
1935-36	1,940	†2,057	†The increase was due to Influenza.
1936-37	2,135	1,818	
1937-38	2,075	‡2,406	‡The increase was due to Cholera epidemic.
1938-39	2,316	1,722	

XVIII.

Statement showing the work done by the Medical Department during the years 1930-31 to 1938-39.

Year.	No. of patients & Results of indoor patients treated.				Expenditure.	Daily average of patients treated.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Total.	Major.	Minor.	Total.	No. of surgical operations performed.	
	Out-door.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved or discharged otherwise.			Died.	Remaining under treatment.								
1930-31 ..	101,729	388	261		21	37,139	2	0	642,30	19,54	661,84	115	2,661	2,776		
1931-32 ..	117,838	527	322	143	20	42	40,309	8	10	833,55	27,45	861	180	3,365	3,545	
1932-33 ..	134,552	752	503	185	51	13	39,462	4	3	893,96	44,23	938,19	312	3,311	3,623	
1933-34 ..	125,270	851	496	286	48	21	43,132	12	8	851,13	51,44	902,57	334	3,114	3,448	
1934-35 ..	136,849	1,270	811	400	60	0	43,974	2	8	932,95	61,85	994,80	314	3,053	3,367	
1935-36 ..	130,295	1,380	883	424	69	14	43,771	14	8	885,58	65,37	950,95	270	3,164	3,434	
1936-37 ..	133,423	1,662	1,024	529	82	27	53,522	11	5	1,010,62	61,2	1,071,82	299	2,930	3,229	
1937-38 ..	143,530	2,114	1,166	774	91	83	58,071	1	0	1,112,38	94,09	1,207,37	226	3,057	3,283	
1938-39 ..	143,555	1,911	1,110	722	71	8	57,489	1	1	1,154,74	81,42	1,236,16	272	3,064	4,236	

XIX.

Comparative Statement showing the Agricultural stock in Barwani State during the years 1929-30 and 1938-39.

S. No.	Perganas.	Horses and Cattle.									
		Bullocks and Calves.		Cows.		Buffaloes.		Horses, Mares, Colts and Fillies.			
		1929-30	1938-39	1929-30	1938-39	1929-30	1938-39	1929-30	1938-39	1929-30	1938-39
1	Anjar ..	12,011	9,629	5,288	9,438	2,520	217	3,581	6,415	557	506
2	Rajpur ..	9,988	9,575	4,339	9,323	1,592	144	2,945	6,244	399	469
3	Pansemal ..	12,928	10,790	6,162	8,904	1,111	141	2,789	4,257	446	465
4	Silawad ..	18,535	16,486	12,246	18,942	2,525	286	6,045	10,251	622	764
	Total ..	53,462	46,480	28,035	46,607	7,748	788	15,360	27,167	2,024	2,204

S. No.	Perganas.	Horses and Cattle.		Ploughs.		Carts.			
		Sheep and Goats.				Load carrying.		Riding.	
		1929-30	1938-39	1929-30	1938-39	1929-30	1938-39	1929-30	1938-39
1	Anjar	4,866	6,417	3,453	3,594	1,863	2,170	158	211
2	Rajpur	5,166	7,740	3,273	3,347	1,434	1,707	115	311
3	Pansemal	4,055	4,298	5,425	5,598	1,322	1,706	331	395
4	Silawad	14,011	16,526	5,128	5,203	1,853	2,465	63	77
	Total ..	28,098	34,981	17,279	17,742	6,472	8,048	667	994

XX.

*Statement showing the irrigation in the Barwani State during the years
1930-31 to 1938-39.*

Serial No.	Year.	Total No. of cultivators who irrigated lands.	Total area under cultivation in acres.		
			By channels.	By wells.	Total.
1	1930-31	1,699	1,510.13	3,005.19	4,515.32
2	1931-32	2,120	3,186.72	4,152.85	7,339.57
3	1932-33	2,006	1,828.00	3,420.54	5,248.54
4	1933-34	2,193	2,602.66	3,038.47	5,641.13
5	1934-35	2,157	1,669.65	3,567.88	5,237.53
6	1935-36	2,031	1,167.80	3,281.20	4,449.00
7	1936-37	2,300	1,435.34	4,062.51	5,497.85
8	1937-38	2,393	1,555.50	4,122.06	5,677.56
9	1938-39	2,685	1,870.08	4,475.54	6,345.62

XXI.

Statement of receipts of the Forest Department for the years from 1929-30 to 1938-39.

No.	Budget heads.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A.	<i>By Departmental Agency—</i>					
1	Timber sale ..	1,491 11 4	938 9 2	2,075 1 9	981 12 0	3,004 5 0
2	Misc. wood ..	18 13 0	....	279 6 0	....	32 0 0
3	Firewood & Charcoal ..	252 15 6	339 4 0	307 12 3	413 12 6	499 5 0
4	Bamboos ..	398 9 2	769 15 11	7 8 6	160 0 0	6 0 0
5	Grass & other minor produce ..	4,154 3 7	316 7 11	22 14 0	75 6 5	....
	Total ..	6,316 4 7	2,364 5 0	2,692 10 6	1,630 14 11	3,541 10 0
B.	<i>By purchases—</i>					
1	Timber sale ..	23,444 5 0	22,743 9 3	20,431 1 2	20,570 6 6	17,262 14 11
2	Misc. wood ..	5,203 11 3	8,461 10 0	5,522 13 2	5,256 2 5	4,735 12 11
3	Firewood & Charcoal ..	11,029 4 9	9,463 3 3	6,602 0 8	8,228 5 8	6,533 14 2
4	Bamboos ..	10,798 0 9	8,921 7 3	7,035 7 3	6,881 1 0	7,499 14 0
5	Rossa Grass ..	792 0 0	522 12 0	2,055 2 0	661 0 0	563 0 0
6	Grazing and fodder grass.	38,889 8 0	38,026 8 9	42,158 7 9	44,095 10 0	44,674 7 5
7	Other minor produce ..	5,025 12 4	8,262 12 0	6,884 15 10	6,457 3 0	9,383 4 0
	Total ..	95,182 10 1	96,401 14 6	90,689 15 10	92,149 12 7	90,653 3 5
C.	<i>Miscellaneous—</i>					
1	Fines & forfeitures ..	1,655 4 3	1,688 1 3	1,641 15 3	1,659 13 3	1,815 3 7
2	Other sources	9,108 11 1	8,319 12 5	14,949 12 4	7,536 2 11	9,749 6 3
3	Taccavi ..	....	....	....	....	....
	Total ..	10,763 15 4	10,007 13 8	16,591 11 7	9,196 0 2	11,564 9 10
	Grand Total ..	1,12,262 14 0	1,08,774 1 2	1,09,974 5 11	1,02,976 11 8	1,05,759 7 3

*Statement of receipts of the Forest Department for the years from
1929-30 to 1938-39.*

No.	Budget heads.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
A.	<i>By Departmental Agency—</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Timber sale ..	758 8 0	1,206 0 0	901 15 0	Sale by departmental	
2	Misc. wood ..	....	77 15 1	29 0 0	Agency at the Depots	
3	Firewood & Charcoal ..	31 2 0	....	....	stop ped.	
4	Bamboos ..	1 14 9	....	295 14 9		
5	Grass & other minor produce ..	....	....	....
	Total ..	791 8 9	1,283 15 1	1,226 13 9	....	....
B.	<i>By purchases—</i>					
1	Timber sale ..	21,183 9 3	20,015 7 11	14,314 9 4	15,389 15 6	20,026 8 9
2	Misc. wood ..	3,677 10 0	6,345 5 1	3,501 15 3	4,467 10 1	3,597 15 9
3	Firewood & Charcoal ..	9,903 4 5	8,474 0 2	9,398 9 11	9,650 9 5	9,309 12 9
4	Bamboos ..	9,959 0 9	9,401 15 3	9,708 10 8	10,466 9 0	10,767 9 11
5	Rossa Grass ..	432 12 0	220 8 0	325 0 0	836 6 0	301 0 0
6	Grazing and fodder grass.	46,740 12 3	50,199 6 9	53,008 6 6	53,068 1 6	50,944 7 3
7	Other minor produce ..	11,325 1 10	14,991 8 2	13,920 11 3	13,823 6 3	13,616 6 9
	Total ..	1,03,222 2 6	1,09,648 3 4	1,04,177 14 11	1,07,702 9 9	1,08,563 13 2
C.	<i>Miscellaneous—</i>					
1	Fines & forfeitures ..	1,717 3 2	1,270 13 9	1,459 3 1	1,702 7 0	854 11 6
2	Other sources	7,764 11 3	9,195 2 6	8,866 0 10	10,062 11 9	8,983 15 6
3	Taccavi ..	257 10 9	508 6 3	448 14 7	494 6 8	449 14 4
	Total ..	9,739 9 2	10,974 6 6	10,774 2 6	12,259 9 5	10,288 9 4
	Grand Total ..	1,13,753 4 5	1,21,906 8 11	1,16,178 15 2	1,19,962 3 2	1,18,852 6 6

XXII.

Statement showing the number of offences detected and dealt with under the Barwani State Sayer Act during the years from 1930-31 to 1938-39.

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Number of offences.. . .	238	295	176	116	76	132	82	92	103

XXIII.

Statement showing the number of cases of illicit distillation of liquor and smuggling detected and dealt with during the years from 1930-31 to 1938-39

S. No.	Names of cases.	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
1	Cases of illicit distillation and smuggling.	36	43	57	36	33	30	40	36	66

Printed by H. W. Smith at the Times of India Press, Bombay and published by
Sir Harilal N. Gosalia, Kt., Barwani State, Barwani.

